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STRATIFICATION OF THE FOURTH SECANT VARIETY OF VERONESE VARIETY VIA THE SYMMETRIC RANK

EDOARDO BALLICO, ALESSANDRA BERNARDI

ABSTRACT. If $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ is a projective non degenerate variety, the X -rank of a point $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$ is defined to be the minimum integer r such that P belongs to the span of r points of X . We describe the complete stratification of the fourth secant variety of any Veronese variety X via the X -rank. This result has an equivalent translation in terms both of symmetric tensors and homogeneous polynomials. It allows to classify all the possible integers r that can occur in the minimal decomposition of either a symmetric tensor or a homogeneous polynomial of X -border rank 4 (i.e. contained in the fourth secant variety) as a linear combination of either completely decomposable tensors or powers of linear forms respectively.

INTRODUCTION

Fix integers $m \geq 2$ and $d \geq 2$ and set $n_{m,d} := \binom{m+d}{m} - 1$. All along this paper the field \mathbb{K} over which all the projective spaces and all the vector spaces will be defined is algebraically closed and of characteristic 0. Let $\nu_{m,d} : \mathbb{P}^m \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n_{m,d}}$ be the order d Veronese embedding of \mathbb{P}^m defined by the sections of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^m}(d)$. Set:

$$(1) \quad X_{m,d} := \nu_{m,d}(\mathbb{P}^m).$$

We often set $X := X_{m,d}$ and $n := n_{m,d}$. The Veronese variety can be regarded both as the variety that parameterizes projective classes of homogeneous polynomials of degree d in $m+1$ variables that can be written as d -th powers of linear forms, and as the variety that parameterizes projective classes of symmetric tensors $T \in V^{\otimes d}$ where V is a vector space of dimension $m+1$ and $T = v^{\otimes d}$ for certain $v \in V$ (symmetric tensors of the form $v^{\otimes d}$ are often called “completely decomposable tensors”). Hence if we indicate with $\mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_m]_d$ the vector space of homogeneous polynomials of degree d in $m+1$ variables, and with $S^d V$ the subspace of symmetric tensors in $V^{\otimes d}$, then the Veronese variety $X_{m,d} \subset \mathbb{P}^{n_{m,d}}$ can be described both as $\{[F] \in \mathbb{P}(K[x_0, \dots, x_m]_d) \mid \exists L \in K[x_0, \dots, x_m]_1 \text{ s.t. } F = L^d\}$ and as $\{[T] \in \mathbb{P}(S^d V) \mid \exists v \in V \text{ s.t. } T = v^{\otimes d}\}$.

A very classical problem coming from a number theory problem known as the Big Waring Problem is the knowledge of the minimum integer s for which a generic form $F \in K[x_0, \dots, x_m]_d$ can be written as the sum of s d -th powers of linear forms $L_1, \dots, L_s \in K[x_0, \dots, x_m]_1$:

$$(2) \quad F = L_1^d + \dots + L_s^d.$$

The same s gives the minimum integer for which the generic symmetric tensor $T \in S^d V$ can be written as a sum of s completely decomposable tensors $v_1^{\otimes d}, \dots, v_s^{\otimes d} \in S^d V$:

$$(3) \quad T = v_1^{\otimes d} + \dots + v_s^{\otimes d}.$$

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This problem was solved by J. Alexander and A. Hirschowitz in [2] (see also [5] for a modern proof).

Let $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^r$ be any integral and non-degenerate variety. Fix $P \in \mathbb{P}^r$. The Y -rank $r_Y(P)$ of P is the minimal cardinality of a finite set $S \subset Y$ such that $P \in \langle S \rangle$.

Let $\sigma_s(Y) \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ be the so called “higher s -th secant variety of Y ” (for brevity we will quote it only as “ s -th secant variety of Y ”):

$$(4) \quad \sigma_s(Y) := \overline{\bigcup_{P_1, \dots, P_s \in Y} \langle P_1, \dots, P_s \rangle}.$$

From this definition it turns out that a generic element of $\sigma_s(Y)$ has Y -rank equal to s , but obviously not all the elements of $\sigma_s(Y)$ have Y -rank equal to s (except in some cases, like $s = 1$ or $r = \dim(Y) + 1$). For any $P \in \mathbb{P}^r$ the Y -border rank $b_Y(P)$ of P is the minimal integer s such that $P \in \sigma_s(Y)$. We have $b_Y(P) \leq r_Y(P)$ and equality holds for a general point of each $\sigma_s(Y)$. If $Y = X_{m,d}$ and $r = n$, then the integer $r_{X_{m,d}}(P)$ is usually called the *symmetric tensor rank* or *symmetric rank* of P , while sometimes $b_{X_{m,d}}(P)$ is called either “the secant rank of P ” or the “symmetric border rank of P ”.

A natural question arising from the applications (see for example [1], [16], [11], [15], [24], [13], [20]) is:

Question 1. Given a symmetric tensor $T \in S^d V$ (or a homogeneous polynomial $F \in \mathbb{K}[x_0, \dots, x_m]_d$), which is the minimum integer r for which we can write it as a linear combination of r completely decomposable tensors, i.e. as in (3) with $r = s$ (or as a linear combination of r d -th powers of linear forms, i.e. as in (2) with $r = s$)?

Obviously answering to Question 1 for T or F is equivalent to find the X -rank of the associated $P \in \mathbb{P}^{n_{m,d}}$. Since $\mathbb{P}^{n_{m,d}}$ can be both the projective space of homogeneous polynomials of degree d in $m + 1$ variables and the projective space of symmetric tensors of order d over an $m + 1$ dimensional vector space, an answer to Question 1 for a given T or F (resp. for all T and F) is equivalent to compute $r_X(P)$ for the point $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$ associated to T or F (resp. for all $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$).

The answer to Question 1, in the particular case of $m = 1$, is known since Sylvester ([12], [22], Theorem 4.1, [6], §3). In that case the Veronese variety coincides with a rational normal curve. In [7] and [14] one can find an algebraic theoretical algorithm for the general case with $m \geq 2$.

Both the Big Waring Problem and Question 1 have a very interesting reformulation in Algebraic Geometry by using Linear Algebra tools. The authors of [6] give some effective algorithms for the computation of the X -rank of certain kind of symmetric tensors by using this algebraic geometric interpretation. The advantage of those last algorithms is that they are effective and that they arise from an algebraic geometric perspective that gives the idea on how one can proceed in the study of the X -rank either of a form or of a symmetric tensor. Let us go into the details of that geometric description.

First of all, the definition (4) of the secant varieties of the Veronese variety implies the following chain of containments:

$$(5) \quad X = \sigma_1(X) \subseteq \sigma_2(X) \subseteq \dots \subseteq \sigma_{k-1}(X) \subseteq \sigma_k(X) = \mathbb{P}^n$$

for certain natural number k . Therefore $\sigma_s(X)$ contains all the elements of X -rank less or equal than s .

Moreover the set

$$(6) \quad \sigma_s^0(X) := \bigcup_{P_1, \dots, P_s \in X} \langle P_1, \dots, P_s \rangle$$

is contained in $\sigma_s(X)$ and it is made by the elements $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$ whose X -rank is less or equal than s , hence the elements of $\sigma_s(X) \setminus (\sigma_{s-1}(X) \cup \sigma_s^0(X))$ have X -rank bigger than s .

What is done in [6] is to start giving a stratification of $\sigma_s(X) \setminus \sigma_{s-1}(X)$ via the X -rank: in that paper the cases of $\sigma_2(X_{m,d})$ and $\sigma_3(X_{m,d})$ for any $m, d \geq 2$ are completely classified (among others). The authors give algorithms that produce the X -rank of an element of $\sigma_2(X_{m,d})$ and $\sigma_3(X_{m,d})$.

If we indicate

$$(7) \quad \sigma_{s,r}(X) := \{P \in \sigma_s(X) \mid r_X(P) = r\} \subset \sigma_s(X) \subset \mathbb{P}^n,$$

then we can write the stratifications quoted above as follows:

- $\sigma_2(X_{m,d}) \setminus X_{m,d} = \sigma_{2,2}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{2,d}(X_{m,d})$, for $m \geq 1$ and $d \geq 2$ (cfr. [12], [6], [14], [7]);
- $\sigma_3(X_{1,d}) \setminus \sigma_2(X_{1,d}) = \sigma_{3,3}(X_{1,d}) \cup \sigma_{3,d-1}(X_{1,d})$, for $d \geq 4$ (cfr. [12], [6], [14], [7]);
- $\sigma_3(X_{m,3}) \setminus \sigma_2(X_{m,3}) = \sigma_{3,3}(X_{m,3}) \cup \sigma_{3,4}(X_{m,3}) \cup \sigma_{3,5}(X_{m,3})$, for $m \geq 2$ (see [6, Theorem 40]);
- $\sigma_3(X_{m,d}) \setminus \sigma_2(X_{m,d}) = \sigma_{3,3}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{3,d-1}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{3,d+1}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{3,2d-1}(X_{m,d})$, for $m \geq 2$ and $d \geq 4$ (see [6, §4]).

What we want to do in this paper is to give the analogous stratification for $\sigma_4(X_{m,d})$ for any $m, d \geq 2$. We will prove the following:

Theorem 1. *The stratification of $\sigma_4(X_{m,d}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{m,d})$ via the $X_{m,d}$ -rank is the following:*

- (a) $\sigma_4(X_{1,d}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{1,d}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{1,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,d-2}(X_{1,d})$, if $d \geq 6$;
- (b) $\sigma_4(X_{2,3}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{2,3}) = \mathbb{P}^9 \setminus \sigma_3(X_{2,3}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{2,3})$;
- (c) $\sigma_4(X_{2,4}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{2,4}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{2,4}) \cup \sigma_{4,6}(X_{2,4}) \cup \sigma_{4,7}(X_{2,4})$;
- (d) $\sigma_4(X_{2,5}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{2,5}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{2,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,5}(X_{2,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,7}(X_{2,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,8}(X_{2,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,9}(X_{2,5})$;
- (e) $\sigma_4(X_{2,d}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{2,d}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,d-2}(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,d}(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,d+2}(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,2d-2}(X_{2,d})$, if $d \geq 6$;
- (f) $\sigma_4(X_{m,3}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{m,3}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{m,3}) \cup \sigma_{4,5}(X_{m,3}) \cup \sigma_{4,6}(X_{m,3}) \cup \sigma_{4,7}(X_{m,3})$, if $m \geq 3$;
- (g) $\sigma_4(X_{m,4}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{m,4}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{m,4}) \cup \sigma_{4,6}(X_{m,4}) \cup \sigma_{4,8}(X_{m,4}) \cup \sigma_{4,10}(X_{m,4})$, if $m \geq 3$;
- (h) $\sigma_4(X_{m,5}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{m,5}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{m,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,5}(X_{m,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,7}(X_{m,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,8}(X_{m,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,10}(X_{m,5}) \cup \sigma_{4,13}(X_{m,5})$, if $m \geq 3$;
- (i) $\sigma_4(X_{m,d}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{m,d}) = \sigma_{4,4}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,d-2}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,d}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,d+2}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,2d-2}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,2d}(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_{4,3d-2}(X_{m,d})$, if $m \geq 3$ and $d \geq 6$.

Moreover all listed $\sigma_{s,r}(X_{n,d})$ are non-empty.

The case of the rational normal curve, i.e. item (a) is due to Sylvester and done in [12], [14], [7], [22, Theorem 4.1], and [6, §3].

The cases of the Veronese surfaces in degrees 3 and 4, i.e. items (b) and (c), are done in [6, Theorems 40, 44] respectively.

We complete the case of the Veronese surface (items (d) and (e)) in the Subsection 1.

In the Subsection 4.2 we will give the stratification of $\sigma_4(X_{3,d})$, with $d \geq 3$, that will be the same stratification for any $m \geq 3$ (items (f), (g), (h) and (i)).

Remark 1. During the Spring Semester 2001 “Algebraic Geometry with a view towards applications” at the Institut Mittag-Leffler (Sveaen), J. H. Rhodes stated the following:

Conjecture 1 (J. H. Rhodes): *The maximal $X_{m,3}$ -rank of a homogeneous polynomial of degree 3 in $m+1$ variables belonging to $\sigma_{m+1}(X_{m,3})$ is $2(m+1)-1$.*

We remark that the original version of this conjecture was about tensors not necessarily symmetric. For sake of completeness we quote the first version of it but we don't enter into details.

Conjecture 0 (J. H. Rhodes): *The maximal rank of an $(m+1) \times (m+1) \times (m+1)$ tensor of border rank $m+1$ is $2(m+1)-1$.*

Conjecture 1 is known to be true for $m = 1, 2$ ($m = 1$ is classical from Sylvester, and $m = 2$ is [6, Theorem 40]). We like to observe here that the case (f) of our Theorem 1 shows that this conjecture is true also for $m = 3$. Moreover from the proof of our Theorem 1, it is also possible to describe the structure of the scheme that computes the $X_{m,3}$ -border rank of the degree 3 polynomials of maximal $X_{m,3}$ -rank (they are all described by Proposition 10). Finally, putting $d = 3$ and $m = 3$, one can use our Remark 9 to produce algorithmically several sets of points computing $r_{X_{3,3}}(P)$ for points $P \in \sigma_4(X_{3,3})$ of maximal $X_{3,3}$ -rank.

Before going into the details of the proof we need some preliminary and auxiliary sections. In Section 1 we present the construction that will allow to associate two different 0-dimensional schemes of \mathbb{P}^m to two 0-dimensional sub-schemes of $X_{m,d}$ realizing the $X_{m,d}$ -border rank and the $X_{m,d}$ -rank of a point $P \in \mathbb{P}^{n_{m,d}}$. In this section we discuss for which degree 4 0-dimensional subscheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ a general point of $\langle X_{m,d} \rangle$ belongs to $\sigma_4(X_{m,d}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{m,d})$. In Section 2 we give bounds for the Y -rank of a point with respect to some particular projective curves $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^t$ that will be used in the proof of the Theorem 1. Section 3 is made by preliminary lemmas on the linear dependence of the pre-image via the Veronese map $\nu_{m,d}$ of the 0-dimensional schemes realizing the X -rank and the X -border rank of a point $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$. Finally in Section 4 we collect all the previous results into the proof of Theorem 1.

Moreover we will describe case by case how to find the scheme that realizes the X -rank of a point P (modulo the scheme that realizes the X -border rank). This allows to give many informations on the subset $\sigma_{s,r}(X) \subset \sigma_s(X)$ defined in (7) and construct all $P \in \sigma_{4,s}(X)$ playing with certain 0-dimensional schemes.

We like to stress here that the defining ideals of $\sigma_2(X_{1,d})$ and $\sigma_3(X_{2,d})$ are known (see [21] and [25] respectively) and this allows the authors of [6] to give algorithms for the X -rank of points in $\sigma_s(X)$ with $s = 2, 3$. Given an element $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$ they can firstly check if its X -border rank is actually either 2 or 3, and then they can produce the algorithm for the computation of the X -rank of P . Unfortunately, on our knowledge, equations defining $\sigma_4(X_{3,d})$ at least set-theoretically are not known yet, therefore we could write algorithms for the X -rank of an element $P \in \sigma_4(X)$ but only if we already know by other reason that $b_X(P) = 4$.

1. PRELIMINARIES

In this paper we want to study the X -rank of the points P belonging to the fourth secant variety of the Veronese variety X , i.e. $P \in \sigma_4(X)$. By the chain of containments (5) we have that $\sigma_3(X) \subseteq \sigma_4(X)$. Since the stratification of $\sigma_3(X)$ via the X -rank is already known by [6], it is sufficient to understand the X -rank of points $P \in \sigma_4(X) \setminus \sigma_3(X)$.

Moreover the definition (6) of $\sigma_s^0(X)$ implies that if $P \in \sigma_4^0(X)$ then $r_X(P) \leq 4$, hence, for the purpose of this paper, it is sufficient to study the X -rank of points belonging to $\sigma_4(X) \setminus (\sigma_3(X) \cup \sigma_4^0(X))$. Before starting our construction by taking $P \in \sigma_4(X)$ we introduce the following Remark 2 that, for such a point P , gives the existence of a 0-dimensional scheme $Z \subset X$ of degree 4 such that $P \in \langle Z \rangle$ and $P \notin \langle Z' \rangle$ for any $Z' \subset X$ with $\deg(Z') < \deg(Z)$.

Remark 2. Fix integers $m \geq 1$, $d \geq 2$ and $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$ such that $b_X(P) \leq d+1$. By [9], Lemma 2.1.5 and Lemma 2.4.4, there is a smoothable 0-dimensional and Gorenstein scheme $\mathcal{E} \subset X_{m,d}$ such that $\deg(\mathcal{E}) = b_X(P)$, $P \in \langle \mathcal{E} \rangle$ and $P \notin \langle \mathcal{E}' \rangle$ for any $\mathcal{E}' \subsetneq \mathcal{E}$.

Before entering into the details of our construction we need to distinguish the Gorenstein cases from the non Gorenstein ones that we won't have to treat thanks to [9].

Lemma 1. *Let U be smooth quasi-projective surface and fix $O \in U$. Let $2O$ be the 0-dimensional subscheme of U with $(\mathcal{I}_{O,U})^2$ as its ideal sheaf. Now let $E \subset U$ be another 0-dimensional scheme*

supported at O but with $\deg(E) = 4$ and E not curvilinear. The latter condition is equivalent to require $2O \subseteq E$. Let $\mathbb{K}[[x, y]]$ be the completion of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_{U, O}$ and let $J \subset \mathbb{K}[[x, y]]$ be the ideal such that $\mathcal{O}_E = \mathbb{K}[[x, y]]/J$. Finally let $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ be a 0-dimensional scheme isomorphic to E .

- (i) The ideal J contains $(x, y)^3$. There are two linearly independent quadratic polynomials $Q_1(x, y)$, $Q_2(x, y)$ such that $J = (Q_1(x, y), Q_2(x, y), x^3, x^2y, xy^2, y^3)$.
- (ii) If $Q_1(x, y)$ and $Q_2(x, y)$ have a common linear factor, then A is not Gorenstein.
- (iii) If $Q_1(x, y)$ and $Q_2(x, y)$ have no common linear factor, then E is Gorenstein, a complete intersection and J is generated by $L_1(x, y)^2$ and $L_2(x, y)^2$ with $L_1, L_2 \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]_1$.

Proof. Since $\dim(U) = 2$, U is smooth and $E_{red} = \{O\}$, E is not curvilinear if and only if $2O \subseteq E$. Now $\deg(2O) = 3 < 4 = \deg(E)$, hence $2O \subsetneq E$ and $J \subsetneq (x^2, xy, y^2)$. Assume $J \not\subseteq (x, y)^3$ and let m be the minimal integer ≥ 3 such that $(x, y)^m \subseteq J$. Since $\text{char}(\mathbb{K}) = 0$, the vector space $\mathbb{K}[x, y]_m$ is spanned by the set of all pure powers R^m with $R \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]_1$. Hence there exists a linear form $R \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]_1$ such that $R^m \notin J$. Let D be the formal curve with R as its formal equation (one can use an étale covering of a neighborhood of O to work with algebraic curves, not just formal curves; alternatively, one can work with germ of curves in U and take a finite partial Taylor expansion of one of its equations $f \in \mathcal{O}_{U, O}$). The point O appears in $D \cap E$ with multiplicity at least $m + 1$. Since $m \geq 3$, we get $E \subset D$. Hence E is curvilinear, a contradiction.

We have $\dim_{\mathbb{K}}((x^2, xy, y^2)/J) = 1$ (dimension as \mathbb{K} -vector spaces and quotients as \mathbb{K} -vector spaces). Since $(x, y)^3 \subseteq J$, we may take any $f \in J$ modulo $(x, y)^3$ and get the existence of $Q_1(x, y)$ and $Q_2(x, y)$ and that the pencil spanned by them is uniquely determined by E and the choice of x, y .

Now we prove part (ii). Up to a linear change of coordinates we may call x this linear factor and take $Q_1 = x^2$ and $Q_2 = xy$. Since $x^2 \in J$ and $xy \in J$, the class of x in \mathcal{O}_E is in the socle of \mathcal{O}_E . Since $xy \in J$, we have $xy^2 \in J$. Since $y^3 \in J$, we get that the class of x in \mathcal{O}_E is in the socle of \mathcal{O}_E . Hence \mathcal{O}_E is not Gorenstein.

Now we prove part (iii). See x, y as homogeneous coordinates of \mathbb{P}^1 . The pencil $aQ_1 + bQ_2$, $(a, b) \in \mathbb{P}^1$, has at least one singular element. Hence, up to a linear change of coordinates, we may assume $Q_1 = x^2$ and write $Q_2 = axy + by^2$. By assumption $b \neq 0$. If $a = 0$, then we get $J = (x^2, y^2)$, because $(x^2, y^2) \supset (x, y)^3$. Now assume $a \neq 0$. Set $\lambda := 4b/a^2$. Since $Q_1 + \lambda Q_2$ has a double root, we are again in the case described in (ii) with $L_1 = x$ and some L_2 not proportional to L_1 . \square

Remark 3. As already observed, thanks to [9, Lemma 2.4.4], in the list of all cases potentially appearing in Theorem 1 we will only need to check the Gorenstein schemes $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ with $\deg(A) = 4$. The scheme A is Gorenstein if and only if every connected component of A is Gorenstein. Let E be a connected 0-dimensional scheme of degree $s \leq 4$. If $s \leq 3$, then it is Gorenstein if and only if it is curvilinear and it is one of the one appearing in [6, §4], in their description of $\sigma_s(X)$. Now assume $s = 4$. Let e be the embedding dimension of E , i.e. set $e := \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{m}_E/\mathfrak{m}_E^2)$, where \mathfrak{m}_E is the maximal ideal of the local ring \mathcal{O}_E . Since $\mathcal{O}_E/\mathfrak{m}_E = \mathbb{K}$, we have $e \leq \deg(E) - 1 = 3$ and equality holds if and only if $\mathfrak{m}_E^2 = 0$, i.e. if and only if E is isomorphic to the scheme $\mathbb{K}[x, y, z]/(x, y, z)^2$. Since the latter scheme is not Gorenstein, it is sufficient to look at the case $e \leq 2$. If $e = 1$, then E is Gorenstein, because every effective divisor of a smooth curve is a locally complete intersection and any local complete intersection is Gorenstein ([17, Corollary 21.29]). The case $e = 2$ is solved in Lemma 1.

If $d \geq 7$ the scheme computing the border rank is unique, because the union of two such schemes has degree at most 0 and we may apply [4, Lemma 1] (stated in Section 2 as Lemma 2) to these schemes instead of A and B . Hence each $P \in \sigma_4(X)$ is associated to a unique Z and

$\langle \nu_{m,d}(Z_1) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(Z_2) \rangle = \emptyset$ for all $Z_1 \neq Z_2$ with $\deg(Z_i) \leq 4$, $i = 1, 2$. Only if $d \geq 7$ we claim that a general $P \in \langle Z \rangle$ belongs $\sigma_4(X) \setminus \sigma_3(X)$.

Definition 1. We say that a 0-dimensional scheme $Z \subset X$ such that $P \in \langle Z \rangle$, $P \notin \langle Z' \rangle$ for any $Z' \subset X$ with $\deg(Z') < \deg(Z)$ and $\deg(Z) \leq 4$ “computes the X -border rank of P ”.

Notation 1. If $P \in \sigma_4(X) \setminus (\sigma_3(X) \cup \sigma_4^0(X))$, we fix $Z \subset X$ to be one of the degree 4 non-reduced 0-dimensional schemes that computes the X -border rank of P , i.e. $P \in \langle Z \rangle$ and $P \notin \langle Z' \rangle$ for all 0-dimensional schemes $Z' \subset X$ of degree less or equal than 3 such that $P \in \langle Z' \rangle$.

In order to study the stratification of $\sigma_4(X_{m,d})$ it is therefore necessary to understand the $X_{m,d}$ -rank of the points belonging to the span of a non reduced 0-dimensional subscheme $Z \subset X_{m,d}$ of degree 4. Clearly, for such a degree 4 scheme Z we have that $\dim(\langle Z \rangle) \leq 3$. By [23, Proposition 3.1], or [22, Subsection 3.2], [6, Remark 31], it is sufficient to do the cases $m = 2, 3$. The stratification of $\sigma_4(X_{1,d})$ is already known by [12] and [6]. Hence it remains to study the stratification of $\sigma_4(X_{2,d})$ for $d \geq 5$ (in fact [6] gives it for the cases $d = 3, 4$), and the stratification of $\sigma_4(X_{m,d})$ for $m \geq 3$. What the already quoted results in [6], [22] and [23] allow to do is that, once we will have the stratification of $\sigma_4(X_{3,d})$ then we will straightforwardly have that the same stratification will hold for $\sigma_4(X_{m,d})$ for the same d and $m \geq 3$.

Notation 2. Let $P \in \sigma_4(X_{m,d}) \setminus (\sigma_3(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_4^0(X_{m,d}))$ and let $Z \subset X_{m,d}$ be, as in Notation 1, a scheme computing the $X_{m,d}$ -border rank of P . Take $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ to be a non-reduced 0-dimensional scheme of degree 4 such that $\nu_{m,d}(A) = Z$.

By the discussion above we may assume that such the A defined in Notation 2 is not contained in a 2-dimensional projective subspace of \mathbb{P}^m . In fact, if $\deg(A) = 4$ then $\langle A \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{P}^3$, but if $\langle A \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{P}^2$ then there exist a 0-dimensional scheme $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ of degree 3 such that $\langle A \rangle \subseteq \langle B \rangle = \mathbb{P}^2$. This would imply that any point $P \in \langle \nu_{m,d}(A) \rangle$ belongs to $\langle \nu_{m,d}(B) \rangle$ for some 0-dimensional scheme $B \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ of degree 3. Now, since $\deg(B) = 3$ then $\langle \nu_{m,d}(B) \rangle \subset \sigma_3(X)$. Therefore if $\langle A \rangle \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ we get that, if $Z = \nu_{m,d}(A)$, any point $P \in \langle Z \rangle$ belongs to $\sigma_3(X)$, but we want to study the X -rank of the points $P \in \sigma_4(X) \setminus \sigma_3(X)$. Therefore we assume that the scheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ defined in Notation 2 spans a projective subspace of dimension 3.

Notation 3. Let $P \in \sigma_4(X_{m,d}) \setminus (\sigma_3(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_4^0(X_{m,d}))$. We fix $S \subset X_{m,d}$ to be a reduced 0-dimensional scheme that computes the $X_{m,d}$ -rank of P . I.e. $S \subset X_{m,d}$ is a reduced 0-dimensional scheme such that $P \in \langle S \rangle$ and $P \notin \langle S' \rangle$ for any reduced $S' \subset X_{m,d}$ with $\deg(S') < \deg(S)$.

Notation 4. Let $P \in \sigma_4(X_{m,d}) \setminus (\sigma_3(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_4^0(X_{m,d}))$. Let also $S \subset X_{m,d}$ be a reduced 0-dimensional scheme that computes the $X_{m,d}$ -rank of P as in Notation 3. Take $B \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ be a reduced 0-dimensional scheme of degree $\deg(B) = \deg(S)$ such that $\nu_{m,d}(B) = S$.

This notation allows to use many results on the reduced and non-reduced 0-dimensional schemes in \mathbb{P}^m and translate them into informations on the 0-dimensional sub-schemes of $X_{m,d}$.

2. USEFUL REDUCIBLE CURVES

Let Y be a projective non-degenerate reduced curve obtained by the union of two rational normal curves Y_1, Y_2 . We prove here two propositions on the Y -rank of points belonging to $\langle Z \rangle$ where Z is a degree 4 non-reduced 0-dimensional sub-scheme of Y .

We like to stress here that in Proposition 1 we prove only that the Y -rank of certain points is less or equal than a value. Nevertheless in Section 4 that inequality will be proved to be an equality (cfr. Corollary 2).

Proposition 1. *Fix an integer $d \geq 3$. Let $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{2d}$ be a reduced and connected curve union of two smooth degree d curves Y_1, Y_2 , each of them a rational normal curve in its linear span, with a unique common point, Q , and with $\langle Y \rangle = \mathbb{P}^{2d}$. Let $Z \subset Y$ be a length 4 0-dimensional scheme such that $Z_{\text{red}} = \{Q\}$, Z is a Cartier divisor of Y and $\deg(Z \cap Y_i) \geq 2$ for $i = 1, 2$. Fix $P \in \langle Z \rangle$ such that $P \notin \langle Z' \rangle$ for any $Z' \subsetneq Z$. Then:*

$$(8) \quad r_Y(P) \leq 2d - 2$$

and there is a reduced 0-dimensional sub-scheme $S \subset Y$ computing $r_Y(P)$ such that $Q \notin S$ and $\#(S \cap Y_i) = d - 1$ for $i = 1, 2$. We may find S as above and not intersecting any finite prescribed subset of Y .

If $d \geq 4$, then for a general pair of sets of points $(A_1, A_2) \subset Y_1 \times Y_2$ such that $\#(A_1) = \#(A_2) = d - 3$ there is S as above with the additional property that $A_1 \cup A_2 \subset S$.

Proof. (a) First assume $d = 3$. Let $\ell_P : \mathbb{P}^6 \setminus \{P\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^5$ be the linear projection from P . Since $P \notin Y$, then the map $\ell_P|_Y$ is obviously a morphism. Since $P \notin \langle Y_i \rangle$, each curve $C_i := \ell_P(Y_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, is a rational normal curve in its 3-dimensional linear span. Since $\langle Y_1 \rangle \cap \langle Y_2 \rangle = \{Q\}$, the linear space $D := \langle C_1 \rangle \cap \langle C_2 \rangle$ has dimension at most 1. Since $\dim(\langle C_i \rangle) = 3$ for all i , we have $\dim(D) = 1$. Now the 0-dimensional sub-scheme $Z \subset Y$ is, by hypothesis, such that $P \in \langle Z \rangle$ and $P \notin \langle Z' \rangle$ for any proper sub-scheme $Z' \subset Z$. If $P \in \langle T_Q Y_1 \cup T_Q Y_2 \rangle$ we would have that P belongs to the span of a proper sub-scheme of Z of degree 3 (in fact $\dim(\langle T_Q Y_1 \cup T_Q Y_2 \rangle) = 2$, because $Q \in Y_1 \cap Y_2$, while $\dim(\langle Z \rangle) = 3$ because $d \geq 3$) that contradicts the hypothesis. Since $P \in \langle Z \rangle \setminus \langle T_Q Y_1 \cup T_Q Y_2 \rangle$, the line D is not tangent neither to C_1 nor to C_2 , but it intersects each C_i only at their common point $\ell_P(Q)$. Hence the linear projection from D induces a degree 2 morphism $\psi_i : C_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Thus, for a general $O \in D$, there are two sets of points $B_i \subset C_i$ such that $\#(B_i) = 2$ and $O \in \langle B_i \rangle$, for $i = 1, 2$. Let $S_i \subset Y_i$ be the only set of points such that $\ell_P(S_i) = B_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Since $\dim(\langle \ell_P(S_1 \cup S_2) \rangle) = 2$, we have $\dim(\langle \{P\} \cup S_1 \cup S_2 \rangle) = 3$. We easily find $O \in D$ such that $\dim(\langle S_1 \cup S_2 \rangle) = 3$ and $Q \notin S_1 \cup S_2$. Hence $P \in \langle S_1 \cup S_2 \rangle$. We can then take $S := S_1 \cup S_2$ as a solution for $d = 3$.

(b) Now assume $d \geq 4$. Take a general pair of sets of points $(A_1, A_2) \subset Y_1 \times Y_2$ such that $\#(A_1) = \#(A_2) = d - 3$. Let $\ell : \mathbb{P}^{2d} \setminus \langle A_1 \cup A_2 \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^6$ denote the linear projection from $\langle A_1 \cup A_2 \rangle$. Apply Step (a), i.e. the case $d = 3$, to the curve $Y' \subset \mathbb{P}^6$ which is the closure of $\ell(Y \setminus Y \cap \langle A_1 \cup A_2 \rangle)$. Let $S_1 \cup S_2$ be a solution for Y' with respect to the point $\ell(P)$. For general $O \in D$ (as in Step (a)) we may find $S_1 \cup S_2$ not through the finitely many points of Y' which are in $Y' \setminus \ell(Y \setminus \langle A_1 \cup A_2 \rangle)$. Hence there are unique $B_i \subset Y_i$ such that $\ell(B_i) = S_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Set $S := B_1 \cup B_2 \cup A_1 \cup A_2$. \square

In Corollary 2 we will show that (8) is an equality.

Proposition 2. *Fix an integer $d \geq 3$. Let $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{2d+1}$ be a reduced curve union of two smooth degree d curves Y_1, Y_2 , each of them a rational normal curve in its linear span and such that $\langle Y_1 \rangle \cap \langle Y_2 \rangle = \emptyset$. Fix $P_i \in Y_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let $Z_i \subset Y_i$ be the degree 2 effective Cartier divisor $2P_i$ of Y_i , $i = 1, 2$. Set $Z := Z_1 \cup Z_2$. Fix $P \in \langle Z \rangle$ such that $P \notin \langle Z' \rangle$ for all $Z' \subsetneq Z$. Then $b_Y(P) = 4$, Z is the only subscheme of Y computing $b_Y(P)$,*

$$r_Y(P) = 2d,$$

and $\#(S \cap Y_1) = \#(S \cap Y_2) = d$ for all reduced 0-dimensional sub-schemes $S \subset Y$ computing $r_Y(P)$.

Proof. Since $\deg(Z) = 4$ and since Y is a smooth curve, we have $b_Y(P) \leq 4$.

Obviously $\langle Z \rangle \cap \langle Y_i \rangle \supset \langle Z_i \rangle$. Let's see the other containment. We show that $\langle Z \rangle \cap \langle Y_1 \rangle \subset \langle Z_1 \rangle$ (the same proof holds for $\langle Z \rangle \cap \langle Y_2 \rangle \subset \langle Z_2 \rangle$). If $\langle Z \rangle \cap \langle Y_1 \rangle$ is not contained in $\langle Z_1 \rangle$ then there exists a point $Q \in \langle Z \rangle \cap \langle Y_1 \rangle$ such that $Q \notin \langle Z_1 \rangle$. Therefore $\langle Z_1, Q \rangle$ is a plane Π , and since $Q \in \langle Z \rangle$, we have that $\langle Z_1, Q \rangle := \Pi \subset \langle Z \rangle$. Now, by construction, $Q \in \langle Y_1 \rangle$, hence Π is spanned by a

0-dimensional scheme of degree 3 that is contained in $\langle Y_1 \rangle$, by hypothesis $\langle Y_1 \rangle \cap \langle Y_2 \rangle = \emptyset$, then Π cannot intersect $\langle Z_2 \rangle$ which is entirely contained in $\langle Y_2 \rangle$. Now both Π and $\langle Z_2 \rangle$ are contained in $\langle Z \rangle$ which has projective dimension 3. Therefore, if such a Q exists, we would have a projective plane Π and a line $\langle Z_2 \rangle$ that are contained in a \mathbb{P}^3 without intersecting each other, but this is impossible. Then $\langle Z \rangle \cap \langle Y_i \rangle \subset \langle Z_i \rangle$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Since $P \notin \langle Z' \rangle$ for all $Z' \subsetneq Z$, we get $P \notin \langle Y_1 \rangle$ and $P \notin \langle Y_2 \rangle$. Since for $i = 1, 2$ Y_i is a rational normal curve, then Z_i is the only sub-scheme of Y_i computing $b_{Y_i}(Q)$ for all $Q \in T_{P_i}Y_i \setminus \{P_i\}$. We immediately get that Z is the only sub-scheme of Y with length at most 4 whose linear span contains P . Hence we have proved that Z is the unique 0-dimensional scheme that computes the Y -border rank of P and that $P \in \sigma_4(Y) \setminus \sigma_3(Y)$.

Now we compute $r_Y(P)$.

Let $\ell_P : \mathbb{P}^{2d+1} \setminus \{P\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{2d}$ denote the linear projection from P . Set $C := \ell_P(Y)$ and $C_i := \ell_P(Y_i)$. Since $P \notin \sigma_2(Y)$, then $\ell_P|_Y$ is an embedding. Hence $C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$. Since $P \notin \langle Y_1 \rangle \cup \langle Y_2 \rangle$, then each C_i is a degree d rational normal curve in its linear span. Thus $r_Y(P)$ is the minimal cardinality of a set of points $A := A_1 \cup A_2$ such that $A_1 \subset C_1$, $A_2 \subset C_2$ and $A_1 \cup A_2$ is linearly dependent. Notice that $\langle C_1 \rangle \cap \langle C_2 \rangle$ is a unique point $O \notin C$. Set $Q_i := \ell_P(P_i)$ with $P_i = (Z_i)_{red}$, $W_i := \ell_P(Z_i)$ and $W := W_1 \cup W_2$. Hence W_i is the degree 2 effective divisor $2Q_i$ of C_i . Since $P \in \langle Z \rangle$, then $\langle W \rangle$ is a plane. Thus the two lines $T_{Q_i}C_i$, $i = 1, 2$, meet each other. Since $\{O\} = \langle C_1 \rangle \cap \langle C_2 \rangle$, then O is their unique common point. Since $O \in T_{Q_i}C_i$, we have $r_{C_i}(O) = d$ (see [12] or [22, Theorem 4.1]). Hence $\sharp(A \cap C_1) \geq d$ and $\sharp(A \cap C_2) \geq d$. Since $\langle C_1 \rangle \cap \langle C_2 \rangle = \{O\}$ and any $d+1$ points of C_i are linearly independent, $\sharp(A \cap C_1) = d$ and $\sharp(A \cap C_2) = d$ for every linearly dependent $A \subset C$ such that $\sharp(A \cap C_i) \leq d$ for all i . Then $r_Y(P) \geq 2d$, but $r_{Y_i}(R_i) = d$ for all $R_i \in T_{P_i}Y_i \setminus Y_i$ and $i = 1, 2$, hence $r_Y(P) \leq 2d$ and therefore $r_Y(P) = 2d$. \square

3. LEMMAS

In Notation 4 and in Notation 2 we defined two different 0-dimensional schemes $Z, S \subset X$ realizing the X -border rank and the X -rank respectively of a point $P \in \sigma_4(X) \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X) \cup \sigma_3(X))$ and two 0-dimensional schemes $A, B \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ such that $\nu_{m,d}(A) = Z$ and $\nu_{m,d}(B) = S$ respectively. Here, but only for this Section 3, we do not care about the fact that $P \in \langle \nu_{m,d}(A) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(B) \rangle$ is a point of $\sigma_4(X) \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X) \cup \sigma_3(X))$: for this section $A, B \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ are 0-dimensional schemes whose images via $\nu_{m,d}$ still realize the X -border rank and the X -rank respectively of a point $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$, but here we do not give any restriction on the minimum secant variety $\sigma_s(X)$ such that $P \in \sigma_s(X)$. This is summarized in the following notation.

Notation 5. In this section, and only in this section, we only require that:

- $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ is a non-reduced 0-dimensional scheme such that $\nu_{m,d}(A) = Z \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ realizes the X -border rank of $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$,
- $B \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ is a reduced 0-dimensional scheme such that $\nu_{m,d}(B) = S \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ realizes the X -rank of $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$,
- $\deg(A) < \deg(B)$.

More assumptions on the degrees of A and B will be explained in each Lemma.

We recall the following result ([4, Lemma 1]).

Lemma 2. Fix $P \in \mathbb{P}^{n_{m,d}}$. Let $A, B \in \mathbb{P}^m$ be two 0-dimensional schemes as in Notation 5. Then $h^1(\mathbb{P}^m, \mathcal{I}_{A \cup B}(d)) > 0$.

We introduce here a tool that we will use in the proofs of the next lemmata.

Notation 6. Let $E \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ be a 0-dimensional scheme and let $H \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ be a hyperplane, then the sequence that defines the residual scheme $\text{Res}_H(E)$ of E with respect to H is the following:

$$(9) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_H(E)}(t-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_E(t) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{E \cap H}(t) \rightarrow 0.$$

Lemma 3. Fix an integer $d \geq 2$ and a 0-dimensional and curvilinear subscheme E of \mathbb{P}^2 such that $\deg(E) = 2d + 2$ and $h^1(\mathcal{I}_E(d)) > 0$. Assume that E has at least one reduced component.

(i) If E is in linearly general position, then $h^1(\mathcal{I}_E(d)) = 1$ and there is a smooth conic C such that $E \subset C$.

(ii) If E is not in linearly general position, then either there is a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\deg(L \cap E) \geq d + 2$ and $h^1(\mathcal{I}_E(d)) = \deg(L \cap E) - d - 1$ or there is a singular conic Γ such that $E \subset \Gamma$. The fact that E has at least one reduced component, implies that Γ is reduced, say $\Gamma = L_1 \cup L_2$, with $L_1 \neq L_2$, $\sharp(E \cap L_1) = \sharp(E \cap L_2) = d + 1$ and E is a Cartier divisor of $L_1 \cup L_2$.

Proof. First assume that E is in linearly general position. Let $C \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a conic such that $y := \deg(E \cap C)$ is maximal. Since $\deg(E) \geq 5$ and $\binom{4}{2} = 6$, we have $y \geq 5$. Since no line contains at least 3 points of E , the conic C is smooth. Since $\text{Res}_C(E) \subset E$, the scheme $\text{Res}_C(E)$ is in linearly general position. Since $\deg(\text{Res}_C(E)) = 2d + 2 - y \leq 2(d - 2) + 1$, we have $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_C(E)}(d - 2)) = 0$ ([18, Theorem 3.2]). Thus the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_C(E)}(d - 2) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_E(d) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{C \cap E}(d) \rightarrow 0$$

gives $h^1(C, \mathcal{I}_{C \cap E}(d)) > 0$. Thus $\deg(E \cap C) \geq 2d + 2$. Since $\deg(E) = 2d + 2$, we get $E \subset C$, concluding the proof of (i).

Now assume that E is not in linearly general position. Take a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $x := \deg(L \cap E)$ is maximal. By assumption we have $x \geq 3$. First assume $x \geq d + 2$. Since $\text{Res}_L(E)$ has degree $2d + 2 - x$, we have $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_L(E)}(d - 1)) = 0$ ([6, Lemma 34]). From the exact sequence (9) we get the result in this case. Now assume $x \leq d + 1$. If $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_L(E)}(d - 1)) = 0$, then (9) gives $h^1(\mathcal{I}_E(d)) = 0$ that is a contradiction. Thus $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_L(E)}(d - 1)) > 0$. Since $2d + 2 - x \leq 2(d - 1) + 1$ ([6, Lemma 34]) gives the existence of a line R such that $z := \deg(R \cap \text{Res}_L(E)) \geq d + 1$. The maximality property of x and the inclusion $\text{Res}_L(E) \subseteq E$ gives $x \geq d + 1$. Since $z \leq 2d + 2 - x$, we get $z = x = d + 1$. If E has at least one reduced component, then $L \neq R$, because $\deg(\text{Res}_L(E)) = \deg(E \cap L)$ and E has at least one reduced connected component. A Weil divisor W of $L_1 \cup L_2$ is locally principal, except at most at $L_1 \cap L_2$. A well-known property of nodal singularities says that W is Cartier if and only if $\deg(W) = \deg(W \cap L_1) + \deg(W \cap L_2)$. This condition is satisfied by E . \square

We remind here the part of [4, Theorem 1], that will be useful in our paper applied in the particular case of $\deg(Z) = 4$.

Lemma 4. Assume $m \geq 2$ and let $E, F \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ be two 0-dimensional schemes such that there exists a point $Q \in \langle \nu_{m,d}(E) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F) \rangle$ such that $Q \notin \langle \nu_{m,d}(E') \rangle$ for any $E' \subsetneq E$ and $Q \notin \langle \nu_{m,d}(F') \rangle$ for any $F' \subsetneq F$. Then there are a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ and a finite set of points $F_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^m \setminus L$ such that $\deg(L \cap (E \cup F)) \geq d + 2$, $E = F_2 \sqcup (E \cap L)$ and $F = F_2 \sqcup (F \cap L)$ (as schemes).

4. PRELIMINARIES OF THE PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

This section is essentially the core of the proof of Theorem 1 but it is not the proof yet. Nevertheless that proof will be done in the next section. Here we give only all the preliminaries in such a way that the proof of Theorem 1 will be reduced to its structure.

Lemma 5. *Let $E, F \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ be 0-dimensional schemes such that $h^1(\mathcal{I}_E(d)) = h^1(\mathcal{I}_F(d)) = 0$. Let $M \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ be a hyperplane such that $h^1(\mathbb{P}^m, \mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_M(E \cup F)}(d-1)) = 0$. Then $h^1(\mathbb{P}^m, \mathcal{I}_{E \cup F}(d)) = h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{(E \cup F) \cap M}(d))$.*

(a) *If $\text{Res}_M(E) \cap \text{Res}_M(F) = \emptyset$, then $\langle \nu_{m,d}(E) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F) \rangle = \langle \nu_{m,d}(E \cap M) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F \cap M) \rangle \subseteq \langle \nu_{m,d}(M) \rangle$.*

(b) *If $\text{Res}_M(E) \cap \text{Res}_M(F) \neq \emptyset$ and F reduced, then $\langle \nu_{m,d}(E) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F) \rangle$ is the linear span of $\langle \nu_{m,d}(E \cap M) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F \cap M) \rangle$ and of the set $\nu_{m,d}(\text{Res}_M(E)_{\text{red}} \cap (F \setminus F \cup M))$.*

Proof. Since $h^2(Y_m, \mathcal{I}_{E \cup F}(d-1)) = 0$, the first equality follows from the residual sequence (9) for the scheme $E \cup F$.

Assume $\text{Res}_M(E) \cap \text{Res}_M(F) = \emptyset$, i.e. $E \cap F \subset M$. Since $h^1(\mathbb{P}^m, \mathcal{I}_{E \cup F}(d)) = h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{(E \cup F) \cap M}(d))$, we have $\dim(\langle \nu_{m,d}(E \cup F) \rangle) = \deg(E \cup F) - 1 - h^1(\mathbb{P}^m, \mathcal{I}_{E \cup F}(d))$, i.e. $\dim(\langle \nu_{m,d}(E) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F) \rangle) = \deg(E \cap F) - 1 + h^1(\mathbb{P}^m, \mathcal{I}_{E \cup F}(d))$. For the same reason we have $\dim(\langle \nu_{m,d}(E \cap M) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F \cap M) \rangle) = \deg(E \cap F \cap M) - 1 + h^1(\mathbb{P}^m, \mathcal{I}_{E \cup F}(d))$. Hence $\dim(\langle \nu_{m,d}(E) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F) \rangle) = \dim(\langle \nu_{m,d}(E \cap M) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F \cap M) \rangle)$. Hence $\langle \nu_{m,d}(E) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F) \rangle = \langle \nu_{m,d}(E \cap M) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F \cap M) \rangle$.

If $\text{Res}_M(E) \cap \text{Res}_M(F) \neq \emptyset$, then we need to add its degree to compute $\dim(\langle \nu_{m,d}(E) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{m,d}(F) \rangle)$. If F is reduced, then $\deg(\text{Res}_M(E) \cap \text{Res}_M(F)) = \sharp(\text{Res}_M(E)_{\text{red}} \cap (F \setminus F \cup M))$. \square

Now we split the section in two subsections where we study the $X_{m,d}$ -rank of a point $P \in \langle \nu_{m,d}(A) \rangle$ for particular configurations of the scheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ with $m = 2, 3$ respectively (if $A \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ we refer to the Sylvester algorithm in [12], [6], [14] and [7] for the computation of the $X_{1,d}$ -rank of a point $P \in \langle \nu_{1,d}(\mathbb{P}^1) \rangle$).

4.1. Two dimensional case. Here we study the $X_{2,d}$ -rank of a point $P \in \sigma_4(X_{2,d}) \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{2,d}))$ with $X_{2,d}$ the Veronese surface $\nu_{2,d}(\mathbb{P}^2) \subset \mathbb{P}^{n_{2,d}}$. Moreover we assume in this sub-section that the scheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $Z = \nu_{2,d}(A)$ computes the $X_{2,d}$ -border rank of P is not contained in a line, that is to say that $m = 2$ is the minimum integer that contains A where A is defined as in Notation 2. Since A is not contained in a line we have that $\langle A \rangle = \mathbb{P}^2$ and $h^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{I}_A(2)) = 2$.

4.1.1. Here assume the existence of a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that the schematic intersection between A and L has degree at least 3. Since we are assuming that there exists a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\deg(A \cap L) \geq 3$ and since $A \not\subseteq L$ we have $\deg(A \cap L) = 3$ and $\text{Res}_L(A)$ is a point, O , with its reduced structure.

Notice that every point P' of $\langle \nu_{2,d}(A \cap L) \rangle \setminus \sigma_2(\nu_{2,d}(L))$ has rank $d-1$ ([12] or [22, Theorem 4.1]), unless $A \cap L$ is reduced. In the latter case any such a point has rank 3.

In Proposition 3 we study the case of $O \notin L$, while the case of $O \in L$ is done in Proposition 4.

Proposition 3. *Let $A \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a degree 4 0-dimensional non-reduced scheme. Assume the existence of a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\deg(L \cap A) \geq 3$ and $\text{Res}_L(A) =: \{O\} \notin L$. Then*

$$r_{X_{2,d}}(P) = d$$

for every $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{2,d}))$.

Proof. Since $\text{Res}_L(A) \neq \emptyset$, we have $A \not\subseteq L$, i.e. $\deg(A \cap L) = 3$. Hence $A = (A \cap L) \sqcup \{O\}$ with $O \notin L$. Since $P \notin \langle \nu_d(A \cap L) \rangle$, the line $\langle \{\nu_{2,d}(O), P\} \rangle \subset \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle$ meets the plane $\langle \nu_{2,d}(A \cap L) \rangle$ in a unique point P' . We have $P' \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A \cap L) \rangle$, a theorem of Sylvester gives $P' \in \sigma_3(\nu_{2,d}(L)) \setminus (\sigma_3^0(\nu_{2,d}(L)) \cup \sigma_2(\nu_{2,d}(L)))$ and $r_{\nu_{2,d}(L)}(P') = d-1$ ([12], [14], [7], [22, Theorem 4.1], [6, §3]). Hence $r_X(P') \leq d-1$. Since $P \in \langle \{\nu_{2,d}(O), P'\} \rangle$, we have $r_X(P) \leq r_X(P') + 1 = d$.

Assume $r_X(P) < d$, i.e. $\sharp(B) \leq d-1$. Hence $\deg(A \cup B) \leq d+3 \leq 2d+1$. There is a line $R \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\deg((A \cup B) \cap R) \geq d+2$ ([6, Lemma 34]).

First assume $R = L$. Since $P \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(L) \rangle$ and $P \in \langle \nu_{m,d}(B) \rangle$, we have $B \cap L \subsetneq B$. Hence

$\sharp(B \cap L) \leq d - 2$. Hence $\deg(A \cap L) \geq 4$, a contradiction.

Now assume $R \neq L$. Since the scheme $R \cap L$ is a reduced point, we have $\deg(L \cap A \cap R) \leq 1$. Since $\deg(A \cap L) = \deg(A) - 1$, we get $\deg(A \cap R) \leq 2$. Hence $\deg(R \cap B) \geq d$, contradicting the assumption $\sharp(B) < d$. \square

In the next two propositions we will do the cases in which the point $O = \text{Res}_L(A)$ is contained in L . Observe that the definition of the residual scheme shows that the connected component A_O of A containing O is not reduced. We will distinguish the three propositions below by the cardinality of the support of A .

Proposition 4. *Let $A \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a degree 4 0-dimensional and connected non-reduced scheme such that there is a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ with $\deg(L \cap A) \geq 3$ and $\text{Res}_L(A) =: \{O\} \in L$. If A is curvilinear, then*

$$r_{X_{2,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$$

for every $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{2,d}))$. If A is not curvilinear, then $\langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle \subset \sigma_3(X_{2,d})$.

Proof. Since $\text{Res}_L(A) \neq \emptyset$, we have $A \not\subset L$. Hence $\deg(A \cap L) = 3$. If A is not curvilinear, then we are in case (ii) of Lemma 1 with as x a local equation of L . Hence $\langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle \subset \sigma_3(X_{2,d})$ (Lemma 1 and Remark 3). Hence from now on, we assume that A is curvilinear. We first prove that $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \geq 2d - 2$. Assume that $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \leq 2d - 3$. Hence $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 2$. Therefore we may apply Lemma 4. Since A_{red} is a single point, Lemma 4 gives $F_2 = \emptyset$, i.e. $A \cup B \subset L$, a contradiction.

Now we prove that $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \leq 2d - 2$. Let $L' \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be any line such that $O \in L'$ and $L' \neq L$. Since $\text{Res}_L(A) \in L'$ we have $A \subset L \cup L'$. We will find $E \subset L \cup L'$ such that $\sharp(E) = 2d - 2$, $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(E) \rangle$, $\sharp(E \cap L) = d - 1$, $\sharp(E \cap L') = d - 1$ and $O \notin E$. Notice that $\langle \nu_{2,d}(L) \rangle$ and $\langle \nu_{2,d}(L') \rangle$ are d -dimensional linear subspaces of \mathbb{P}^n with $\nu_{2,m}(O)$ as its intersection. Fix any $Q \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A \cap L) \rangle$ such that $Q \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(v) \rangle$, where v is the tangent vector of L at O . We have $r_{\nu_{2,d}(L)}(Q) = d - 1$ ([12], [22, Theorem 4.1], or [6, §3]). Fix $E_1 \subset L$ such that $\nu_{2,d}(E_1)$ computes $r_{\nu_{2,d}(L)}(Q)$. Since $P \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(L) \rangle$ and $P \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(L') \rangle$ (e.g. because the scheme A is not contained in a line), the line $\langle \{Q, P\} \rangle$ meets $\langle \nu_{2,d}(L') \rangle$ at a unique point, Q' . Take $E_2 \subset L'$ such that $\nu_{2,d}(E_2)$ computes $r_{\nu_{2,d}(L')}(Q')$ and set $E := E_1 \cup E_2$. It is sufficient to prove that $\sharp(E_2) \leq d - 1$. Assume $\sharp(E_2) \geq d$. Hence $\nu_{2,d}(Q')$ is contained in the tangent developable of $\nu_{2,d}(L')$ ([12], [22, Theorem 4.1], or [6, §3]). Hence there is a degree 2 scheme $W \subset L'$ such that $Q' \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(W) \rangle$. Hence $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(W \cup E_1) \rangle$. Since $\deg(\text{Res}_L(W \cup E_1 \cup A)) \leq 2$, we have $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_L(A \cup W \cup E_1)}(d - 1)) = 0$. Hence the proof of Lemma 5 gives $\dim(\langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{2,d}(W \cup E_1) \rangle) = \dim(\langle \nu_{2,d}(A \cap L) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{2,d}((W \cup E_1) \cap L) \rangle) + \deg((A \cap (W \cup E_1)) - \deg((A \cap L) \cap (L \cap (W \cup E_1)))$. We have $E_1 \cap A = \emptyset$ and $\deg(W \cap L) \leq 1$, with equality only if $W_{\text{red}} = O$. Since $W \cap A = \emptyset$ if $W_{\text{red}} \neq O$, it is sufficient to notice that $\deg(W \cap A) = 1$ if $W_{\text{red}} = O$, because $L' \neq L$ and L is the Zariski tangent space of the curvilinear scheme A . \square

Lemma 6. *Let $D, R \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be two different lines intersecting in $O \in \mathbb{P}^2$. Fix $P_1 \in R \setminus \{O\}$ and let $A_2 \subset R$ be the degree 2 effective divisor of R with P_2 as its support. Let $A_1 \subset D$ be the degree 2 effective divisor of D with O as its support. Set $A := A_1 \cup A_2$. Fix $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle$ such that $P \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(A') \rangle$ for any $A' \subsetneq A$. Then:*

- (a) $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$.
- (b) Fix any $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ computing $r_{X_{2,d}}(P)$. Then $O \notin B$, $P_1 \notin B$, $\sharp(B \cap R) = d - 2$ and there is a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $O \in L$, $L \neq D, R$, $\sharp(B \cap L) = d$ and $B \subset L \cup R$.
- (c) Fix any line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $O \in L$, $L \neq D, R$. Then there is $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ computing $r_{X_{2,d}}(P)$ and such that $\sharp(B \cap L) = d$.

Proof. Fix any line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ passing through O and such that $L \neq D, R$. We first prove the existence of a 0-dimensional scheme $E \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\sharp(E) = 2d - 2$, $O \notin E$, $P_1 \notin E$, $\sharp(E \cap R) = d - 2$, $\sharp(E \cap L) = d$ and $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(E) \rangle$. Let $2O$ be the first infinitesimal neighborhood of O in \mathbb{P}^2 . Let $E_1, E_2, A_1 \in \mathbb{P}^2$ be 0-dimensional schemes obtained by intersecting $2O$ with L, R and D respectively. Since $d \geq 4$, we have $\dim(\langle \nu_{2,d}(2O \cup A_2) \rangle) = 4$. Fix any $Q_1 \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(E_1) \rangle \setminus \langle \nu_{2,d}(O) \rangle$. Since $\langle \nu_{2,d}(E_1) \rangle$ is the tangent line at $\nu_{2,d}(O)$ of the rational normal curve $\nu_{2,d}(L)$, a theorem of Sylvester gives the existence of $B_1 \subset L \setminus \{O\}$ such that $Q_1 \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(B_1) \rangle$ ([12], [6], [7]). The 4-dimensional linear space $\langle \nu_{2,d}(2O \cup A_2) \rangle$ contains $\langle \nu_{2,d}(E_2 \cup A_2) \rangle$. Hence the line $\langle \{P, Q_1\} \rangle \subset \langle \nu_{2,d}(2O \cup A_2) \rangle$ contains at least one point, Q_2 , of $\langle \nu_{2,d}(E_2 \cup A_2) \rangle$.

Claim: For general $Q_1 \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(E_1) \rangle \setminus \langle \nu_{2,d}(O) \rangle$ we may find $Q_2 \in \langle \{P, Q_1\} \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{2,d}(E_2 \cup A_2) \rangle$ such that $Q_2 \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(F) \rangle$ for any $F \subsetneq E_2 \cup A_2$.

Proof of the Claim: There are only 2 degree 3 subschemes of $E_2 \cup A_2$ ($\{O\} \cup A_2$ and $E_2 \cup \{P_2\}$) and it is sufficient to prove the claim for these subschemes. Assume the claim fails for one of them. Hence $\langle \{P, Q_1\} \rangle \subset \langle \nu_{2,d}(F) \rangle$ with either $F = \{O\} \cup A_2$ or $F = E_2 \cup \{P_2\}$. In particular $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(F) \rangle$. The case $F = \{O\} \cup A_2$ contradicts the hypothesis “ $P \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(A') \rangle$ for any $A' \subsetneq A$ ”, in fact F is a proper subscheme of A . Now assume $F = E_2 \cup \{P_2\}$. There is $Q_4 \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(E_2) \rangle$ such that $P \in \langle Q_4 \cup \nu_{2,d}(P_2) \rangle$. We get $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \leq d + 1$. The proof of parts (a) and (b) below (the line D) shows that $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \leq d + 1$ is not even possible (alternatively the contradiction can be inferred from Lemma 4 because $d + 1 + 4 \leq 2d + 1$).

By the Claim and the quoted theorem of Sylvester there is $B_2 \subset R$ such that $\sharp(B_2) = d - 2$ and $Q_2 \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(B_2) \rangle$.

Set $E := B_1 \cup B_2$. Since $Q_i \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(B_i) \rangle$, $i = 1, 2$, $Q_2 \in \langle \{P, Q_1\} \rangle$ and $Q_1 \neq Q_2$, we have $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(E) \rangle$.

In particular we proved that $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \leq 2d - 2$. Let $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\nu_{2,d}(B)$ computes $r_{X_{2,d}}(P)$. Since $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \leq 2d - 2$, we have $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 2$.

First assume $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 1$. Since no component of A is reduced, Lemma 4 gives that A is contained in a line, absurd.

Now assume $\deg(A \cup B) = 2d + 2$. Hence $A \cap B = \emptyset$. Since $h^1(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{I}_{A \cup B}(d)) > 0$ (Lemma 2), either there is a line $M \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\deg(M \cap (A \cup B)) \geq d + 2$ or there is a conic T such that $\deg(T \cap (A \cup B)) \geq 2d + 2$ ([6, Lemma 34]).

First assume the existence of a line M such that $\deg(M \cap (A \cup B)) \geq d + 2$. Since $\deg(\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)) \leq d$, we have $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)}(d - 1)) = 0$. Since no connected component of A is reduced, Lemma 4 gives $A \subset L$, absurd.

Now assume the existence of a conic T such that $\deg(T \cap (A \cup B)) \geq 2d + 2$. Since $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 2$, we get $\deg(A \cup B) = 2d + 2$ and $A \cup B \subset T$. Since $\deg(A \cup B) = 2d + 2$, we have $O \notin B$ and $P_2 \notin B$. Since $\deg(A \cap R) = 3$, Bezout theorem gives $T = R \cup L$ with L a line. Since $A_1 \subset T$ and $A_1 \not\subset R$, we have $O \in L$. We just checked that $\deg((A \cup B) \cap R) \leq d + 1$ and $\deg((A \cup B) \cap L) \leq d - 1$. Since $\deg(A_1 \cap D) = 2$, we get $L \neq D$, $\sharp(B \cap L) = d$ and $\sharp(B \cap R) = d - 2$. \square

Corollary 1. *Let $A \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a degree 4 0-dimensional scheme obtained as the union of two non-reduced degree 2 schemes A_1, A_2 with supports on the same line $R = \langle A_2 \rangle$, and such that $\langle A_1 \rangle = D \neq R$. Let $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle$. Set $Y := \nu_{2,d}(R \cup L)$. Then*

$$r_Y(P) = 2d - 1$$

and there is $E \subset L \cup R$ such that $\nu_{2,d}(E)$ computes $r_Y(P)$, $O \notin E$, $P_2 \notin E$, $\sharp(E \cap D) = d$ and $\sharp(E \cap R) = d - 1$.

Proof. Lemma 6 gives $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$ and that no set $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ computing $r_{X_{2,d}}(P)$ is contained in Y . Hence it is sufficient to prove the existence of $E \subset L \cup R$ such that $\sharp(E) = 2d - 1$, $O \notin E$, $P_2 \notin E$, $\sharp(E \cap D) = d$, $\sharp(E \cap R) = d - 1$ and $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(E) \rangle$. Fix a general $Q_1 \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A_1) \rangle$ and take

$E_1 \subset D \setminus \{O\}$ such that $Q_1 \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(E_1) \rangle$ (Sylvester). Notice that $\langle \nu_{2,d}(\{O\} \cup A_2) \rangle$ is a hyperplane of the 3-dimensional linear space $\langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle$. Hence the line $\langle \{Q_1, P_1\} \rangle \subset \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle$ contains a point, Q_2 , of $\langle \nu_{2,d}(\{O\} \cup A_2) \rangle$. Since $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) > d + 2$, we have $Q_2 \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(\{O, P_2\}) \rangle$. It is easy to check that we may find Q_1 such that $Q_2 \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(A_2) \rangle$. Hence $r_{\nu_{2,d}(R)}(Q_2) = d - 1$ (Sylvester). Take $B_2 \subset B$ such that $\nu_{2,d}(B_2)$ computes $r_{\nu_{2,d}(R)}(Q_2)$. Sylvester's theorem also gives $B_2 \cap \{O, P_2\} = \emptyset$. Set $E := B_1 \cup B_2$. \square

Lemma 7. Fix a line $R \subset \mathbb{P}^2$, $O \in R$, and a connected 0-dimensional and curvilinear scheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\deg(A) = 4$, $A_{red} = \{O\}$ and $\deg(R \cap A) = 3$. Fix $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle$ such that $P \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(A') \rangle$ for any $A' \subsetneq A$. Then:

- (a) $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$.
- (b) Fix any $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ computing $r_{X_{2,d}}(P)$. Then $O \notin B$, $P_1 \notin B$, $\sharp(B \cap R) = d - 2$ and there is a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $O \in L$, $L \neq R$, $\sharp(B \cap L) = d$ and $B \subset L \cup R$.
- (c) Fix any line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $O \in L$ and $L \neq R$. Then there is $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ computing $r_{X_{2,d}}(P)$ and such that $\sharp(B \cap L) = d$.

Proof. Let $A_4 \subset R$ be the degree 4 effective divisor of R with O as its support. We modify the proof of Lemma 6 in the following way. Notice that the scheme $2O \cup A_4$ has degree 5. We use the 4-dimensional linear space $\langle \nu_{2,d}(2O \cup A_4) \rangle$ instead of $\langle \nu_{2,d}(2O \cup A_2) \rangle$ and the hyperplane $\langle \nu_{2,d}(A_4) \rangle$ of $\langle \nu_{2,d}(2O \cup A) \rangle$ instead of $\langle \nu_{2,d}(E_2 \cup A_2) \rangle$. \square

Proposition 5. Assume $d \geq 4$. Take $A = A_O \sqcup O_1 \sqcup O_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ with $O_1 \neq O_2$ two simple points of \mathbb{P}^2 and $A_O \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ a degree 2 non-reduced 0-dimensional scheme with support on a point $O \in L := \langle O_1, O_2 \rangle$ but $O \notin \{O_1, O_2\}$ and $\deg(A_O \cap L) = 1$. Set $Z = \nu_{2,d}(A)$. Then

$$r_{X_{2,d}}(P) = d + 2$$

for every $P \in \langle Z \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{2,d}))$.

Proof. Define $Z_O := \nu_{2,d}(A_O) \subset X_{2,d}$. Every point $P' \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(Z_O) \rangle \setminus X_{2,d}$ has $X_{2,d}$ -rank equal to d (see [6, Theorem 32]). Thus $r_X(P) \leq d + 2$ in this case. Assume $r_X(P) \leq d + 1$. Since $d + 5 \leq 2d + 1$ (here we are using the hypothesis $d \geq 4$), we may apply Lemma 4. We get the existence of a line $R \subset Y_2$ and of a set of points $F_2 \subset Y_2 \setminus R$ such that $\deg((A \cap B) \cap R) \geq d + 2$, $\sharp(F_2) \geq 1$, $B = ((B \setminus B \cap A_{red}) \cap R) \sqcup F_2$, $A \cap R \neq \emptyset$, $B \cap R \neq \emptyset$, $B = (B \cap R) \sqcup F_2$ and $A = (A \cap R) \sqcup F_2$ where B is as in Notation 4. First assume $R = L$. Since $A_{red} \subset L$, we get $F_2 = \emptyset$ and hence $A \subset L$, absurd. Now assume $R \neq L$. Thus $\{O\} = R \cap L$, A_O is the degree 2 effective divisor of R supported by O and $F_2 = \{O_1, O_2\}$. Since $P \notin \langle \nu_{2,d}(O_1), \nu_{2,d}(O_2), \nu_{2,d}(O) \rangle$ (in fact we have assumed that $Z = \nu_{2,d}(A)$ computes the X -border rank of P and $\deg(Z) = 4$), we have $\langle \nu_{2,d}(A \cap L) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{2,d}(A_O) \rangle \subset \langle (B \cap R) \setminus \{O\} \rangle$. Since $r_{\nu_{2,d}(R)}(U) = d$ for all $U \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A_O) \rangle \setminus \{O\}$ (see [12]), we get $\sharp((B \cap R) \setminus \{O\}) \geq d$. Thus $\sharp(B) \geq d + 2$ that is a contradiction. \square

Remark 4. Take $m \geq 2$ and $A = A_O \sqcup O_1 \sqcup O_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ with $A_O \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ connected and $\deg(A_O) = 2$ and $O_1, O_2 \in \mathbb{P}^m$. Notice that if $m > 2$ we are not assuming that A is contained in a plane. As in Proposition 5 if $P \in \langle \nu_{m,d}(A_O \sqcup O_1 \sqcup O_2) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{m,d}))$, then

$$r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = d + 2.$$

Let $L \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ be the line spanned by A_O . Set $\{O\} := (A_O)_{red}$. Let T be the tangent line to the degree d rational normal curve $\nu_{m,d}(L)$ at $\nu_{m,d}(O)$. The plane $\langle \{\nu_{m,d}(O_1), \nu_{m,d}(O_2), P\} \rangle$ intersects T at a unique point P_1 and $P_1 \neq \nu_{m,d}(O)$. Hence $r_{\nu_{m,d}(L)}(P_1) = d$. Using Sylvester's algorithm (see [6, §3]) to find a set $S_1 \subset \nu_{m,d}(L)$ computing $r_{\nu_{m,d}(L)}(P_1)$. The set $S_1 \cup \{\nu_{m,d}(O_1), \nu_{m,d}(O_2)\}$ computes $r_{X_{m,d}}(P)$.

This concludes our considerations on the Subsection 4.1.1 in which we were assuming the existence of a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ such that $\deg(A \cap L) \geq 3$.

4.1.2. *Here we assume $\deg(A \cap L) \leq 2$ for every line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$. The assumption “ $\deg(A \cap L) \leq 2$ for every line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ ” is equivalent to the spannedness of the sheaf $\mathcal{I}_A(2)$.*

Let's do first the case in which the generic conic $E \in |\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$ is smooth.

Proposition 6. *Assume $d \geq 4$. Let $A \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a non-reduced zero dimensional scheme of degree 4 such that $\mathcal{I}_A(2)$ is spanned and $\sharp(A_{red}) \leq 2$. Suppose that the general conic $E \in |\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$ is smooth. Then*

$$r_{X_{2,d}(P)} = 2d - 2$$

for every $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{2,d}))$.

Proof. Notice that $Y := \nu_{2,d}(E)$ is a degree $2d$ rational normal curve in its linear span. Let $B \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be defined as in Notation 4. Since $A \cup B \subset E$, we have $P \in \langle Y \rangle$. Since $r_Y(P) = 2d - 2$ (see [12] or [22, Theorem 4.1]), we get $r_{X_{2,d}(P)} \leq 2d - 2$.

Assume $r_{X_{2,d}(P)} \leq 2d - 3$. Thus $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 1$. Take L and F_2 as in the statement of Lemma 4. Since $\deg(L \cap E) \leq 2$, we have $\sharp(F_2) \geq 2$. Since A is not reduced, we get $\sharp(A_{red}) \geq 3$, a contradiction. \square

Remark 5. Assume $m \geq 2$ and that the scheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ is as in Proposition 6, i.e. it is contained in a smooth conic $E \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ and $\sharp(A) \leq 2$. Set $Y := \nu_{m,d}(E)$. In Proposition 6 we proved that $r_Y(P) = 2d - 2$. Since one can use Sylvester's algorithm (see [6, §3]) to compute a set of points $S \subset C$ that computes $r_Y(P)$, then one can use the same S in order to compute $r_{X_{m,d}(P)}$, too.

Proposition 7. *Let $A \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a non-reduced 0-dimensional scheme of degree 4 such that $\mathcal{I}_A(2)$ is spanned. Moreover suppose that a general conic $E \in |\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$ is not smooth: $E = L_1 \cup L_2$ with L_1 and L_2 lines and $L_1 \neq L_2$. Assume $\sharp(A_{red}) = 3$. Fix any $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{2,d}))$. If $d = 3$, then $r_{X_{2,d}(P)} = 4$. If $d \geq 4$, then*

$$r_{X_{2,d}(P)} = d + 2.$$

Proof. Let A_O be the non-reduced connected component of A and O_1, O_2 the reduced ones. Since $\nu_{2,d}(A_O)$ is a tangent vector of $X_{2,d}$, $r_{X_{2,d}(P')} = d$ for all $P' \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A_O) \rangle \setminus (A_O)_{red}$ ([6, Theorem 32]). Thus $r_{X_{2,d}(P)} \leq d + 2$. Using Lemma 4 we easily get, if $d \geq 4$, then $r_{X_{2,d}(P)} \geq d + 2$ (see Proposition 5 for a similar case). If $d = 3$, then we use [6, Theorem 40]. $r_{X_{2,d}(P)} = d + 2$. \square

Remark 6. Observe that in this Section 4.1.2 we are assuming that $\mathcal{I}_A(2)$ is spanned, this implies that a general $E \in |\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$ is reduced (Bertini's theorem) and A is the complete intersection of two general elements of $|\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$.

Lemma 8. *Assume $\mathcal{I}_A(2)$ spanned (equivalently, assume $\deg(A \cap L) \leq 2$ for every line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^2$) and that a general $E \in |\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$ is not smooth. Then A is connected, a complete intersection and not curvilinear.*

Proof. Since E is not a double line (Remark 6), E has a unique singular point. Call it Q . Since $\mathcal{I}_A(2)$ is spanned, $Q \in A_{red}$ (Bertini's theorem). Since $|\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$ is a pencil (and hence it is irreducible as an abstract variety) and A_{red} is finite, $Q \in \text{Sing}(F)$ for every $F \in |\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$. Take a general $F \in |\mathcal{I}_A(2)| \setminus \{E\}$. Both E and F are reduced (Remark 6). Since no line is in the base locus of $|\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$, E and F have no common component. Since $\deg(A) = 4$, we get $A = E \cap F$ (scheme-theoretic intersection). Hence $A_{red} = \{P\}$ and A is isomorphic to the scheme defined around $(0, 0) \in \mathbb{A}^2$ by two quadratic forms in two variables. Hence the Zariski tangent space of A at Q has dimension two. \square

Proposition 8. *Let $A \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a non-reduced zero dimensional scheme of degree 4 such that $\mathcal{I}_A(2)$ is spanned and a general $E \in |\mathcal{I}_A(2)|$ is not smooth. Write $E = L_1 \cup L_2$ with L_1 and L_2 lines and $L_1 \neq L_2$. Assume $\sharp(A_{\text{red}}) = 1$. Then*

$$r_{X_{2,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$$

for every $P \in \langle \nu_{2,d}(A) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{2,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{2,d}))$.

Proof. Since $\deg(A \cap L_i) \leq 2$ for all i , we have $A_{\text{red}} = L_1 \cap L_2$. Since A is a Cartier divisor of E , we may apply Proposition 1. Thus $r_{\nu_{2,d}(E)}(P) = 2d - 2$. Hence $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \leq 2d - 2$. Thus it is sufficient to prove $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \geq 2d - 2$. Assume $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \leq 2d - 3$. Hence $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 1$ for B as in Notation 4. Thus we may apply Lemma 4. Since A is connected, $F_2 = \emptyset$, contradicting the inequality $\sharp(F_2) \geq m - 1 = 1$. \square

We can now prove that the reverse inequality of (8) appeared in Proposition 1 is an equality.

Corollary 2. *Fix an integer $d \geq 3$. Let $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{2d}$ be a reduced and connected curve union of two smooth degree d curves Y_1, Y_2 , each of them a rational normal curve in its linear span, with a unique common point Q , and with $\langle Y \rangle = \mathbb{P}^{2d}$. Let $Z \subset Y$ be a length 4 0-dimensional scheme such that $Z_{\text{red}} = \{Q\}$, Z is a Cartier divisor of Y and $\deg(Z \cap Y_i) \geq 2$ for $i = 1, 2$. Fix $P \in \langle Z \rangle$ such that $P \notin \langle Z' \rangle$ for any $Z' \subsetneq Z$. Then*

$$r_Y(P) = 2d - 2.$$

Proof. The inequality $r_Y(P) \leq 2d - 2$ is proved in Proposition 1.

In the proof of Proposition 4 we showed that if $\deg(A \cap L_i) = 3$ for one $i \in \{1, 2\}$ (i.e. if $\deg(Z \cap Y_i) \geq 2$ for $i = 1, 2$) then $r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \geq 2d - 2$. Since $Y \subseteq X_{2,d}$, we have $r_Y(P) \geq r_{X_{2,d}}(P) \geq 2d - 2$, concluding the proof. \square

4.2. Three dimensional case. Here we assume that $m = 3$ and that the degree 4 non-reduced 0-dimensional scheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ introduced in Notation 2 is not contained in any plane of \mathbb{P}^3 , i.e., $\dim(\langle A \rangle) = 3$.

Remark 7. If $A \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ is the first infinitesimal neighborhood $2Q$ of some point $Q \in \mathbb{P}^3$ then, if $Z \subset X_{3,d}$ is as in Notation 1, the linear span $\langle Z \rangle$ is actually the tangent space $T_{\nu_{3,d}(Q)}X_{3,d}$ of $X_{3,d}$ at $\nu_{3,d}(Q)$. Therefore, by [6, Theorem 32], we have $r_{X_{3,d}}(P) = d$, but also that $P \in \sigma_2(X_{3,d})$.

Proposition 9. *Assume $d \geq 3$. Let $U_1, U_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be two disjoint non-reduced 0-dimensional schemes of degree 2 such that $A := U_1 \sqcup U_2$ spans \mathbb{P}^3 . Then*

$$r_{X_{3,d}}(P) = 2d$$

for every $P \in \langle \nu_{3,d}(A) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{3,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{3,d}))$.

Proof. Proposition 2 gives $r_{X_{3,d}}(P) \leq 2d$. Here we will prove the reverse inequality and hence that $r_{X_{3,d}}(P) = 2d$ for $d \geq 3$. Assume $r_{X_{3,d}}(P) \leq 2d - 1$ and take $B \subset X_{3,d}$ such that $\nu_{3,d}(B)$ computes $r_{X_{3,d}}(P)$. By assumption we have $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 3$. Let $M \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a plane such that $\deg(M \cap (A \cup B))$ is maximal. Consider the residual exact sequence (9) with $t = d$, $H = M$ and $E = A \cup B$. Since $h^1(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{A \cup B}(d)) > 0$ (Lemma 2), we get that either $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)}(d - 1)) > 0$ or $h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{M \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) > 0$. Since $h^1(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{A \cup B}(d)) > 0$ and $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 3 \leq 3d + 1$, $A \cup B$ is not in linearly general position ([18, Theorem 3.2]). Hence $\deg(M \cap (A \cup B)) \geq 4$.

(a) In this step and in the next one we assume $h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{(A \cup B) \cap M}(d)) > 0$, i.e. $\langle \nu_{3,d}(A \cap M) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_{3,d}(B \cap M) \rangle \neq \emptyset$. In this step we also assume $\deg((A \cup B) \cap M) \geq 2d + 2$. Since $A \cup B$ spans \mathbb{P}^3 and $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 3$, we get $\deg((A \cup B) \cap M) = 2d + 2$ and that $\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)$ is a reduced point, say Q . Since $P \in \langle Z \rangle \cap \langle S \rangle$, to compute $r_{X_{3,d}}(P)$ we cannot use a smaller number of variables

(see [10, Theorem 2.1], for a generalization in the non-symmetric case). Thus $Q \in A_{red} \cap B_{red}$. Thus $\deg(A \cup B) \leq \deg(A) + \deg(B \setminus \{Q\}) \leq 2d + 2$. Since $\deg((A \cup B) \cap M) \geq 2d + 2$, we get $A \cup B \subset M$, a contradiction.

(b) Here we assume $h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{(A \cup B) \cap M, M}(d)) > 0$ and $\deg((A \cup B) \cap M) \leq 2d + 1$. Since $h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{(A \cup B) \cap M, M}(d)) > 0$ and $\deg((A \cup B) \cap M) \leq 2d + 1$, there is a line L such that $\sharp((A \cup B) \cap L) \geq d + 2$ ([6, Lemma 34]). Since $\nu_{3,d}(B)$ is linearly independent, we have $\sharp(B \cap L) \leq d + 1$. Since A spans \mathbb{P}^3 and $\deg(A) = 4$, we have $\deg(A \cap R) \leq 2$ for every line $R \subset \mathbb{P}^3$. Therefore $\deg(A \cap L) \leq 2$ and $d \leq \deg(B \cap L) \leq d + 1$. Assume for the moment $\text{Res}_M(A) \cap \text{Res}_M(B) = \emptyset$. Since $P \notin \langle \nu_{3,d}(M) \rangle$, Lemma 5 gives $h^1(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)}(d - 1)) > 0$. Hence $\deg(\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)) \geq d + 1$. Since $\deg(A \cup B) \leq 2d + 2$ and $\deg((A \cup B) \cap M) \geq d + 2$, we obtained a contradiction. Now assume $\text{Res}_M(A) \cap \text{Res}_M(B) \neq \emptyset$. Since $\nu_{3,d}(B)$ is linearly independent, we must have $A \cap M \neq \emptyset$. Hence M meets exactly one of the connected components of A and B contains the support of the other connected component of A , say $(U_1)_{red} \in M$, $(U_2)_{red} \notin M$ and $(U_2)_{red} \in B$. Lemma 5 gives that P is the linear span of $\langle \nu_{3,d}(A \cap M) \rangle$ and the point $\nu_{3,d}((U_2)_{red})$. Hence $P \in \sigma_3(X_{3,d})$, a contradiction.

(c) Now assume $h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{(A \cup B) \cap M, M}(d)) = 0$. Hence $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)}(d)) > 0$ by the residual exact sequence. Since $\deg((A \cup B) \cap M) \geq 4$, we have $\deg(\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)) \leq 2(d - 1) + 1$. Hence [6, Lemma 34], gives the existence of a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\deg(L \cap \text{Res}_M(A \cup B)) \geq (d - 1) + 2$. Since $\text{Res}_M(A \cup B) \subseteq A \cup B$, we get $\deg((A \cup B) \cap L) \geq d + 1$. Since $h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{(A \cup B) \cap M, M}(d)) = 0$, we have $\deg((A \cup B) \cap L) = d + 1$. Let $N \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a general plane containing L . Since $A \cup B$ is curvilinear and $(A \cup B)_{red}$ is finite, we have $N \cap (A \cup B) = L \cap (A \cup B)$ (as schemes). Hence $h^1(N, \mathcal{I}_{N \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) = 0$. The residual exact sequence of N gives $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_N(A \cup B)}(d - 1)) > 0$. Since $\deg(\text{Res}_N(A \cup B)) \leq 2d + 3 - d - 1 \leq 2(d - 1) + 1$, there is a line $T \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\deg(T \cap \text{Res}_N(A \cup B)) \geq d + 1$. Since B is reduced and $L \subset N$, we have $T \not\subset N$ and in particular $T \neq L$. Hence $\sharp(B \cap T \setminus B \cap T \cap L) \geq d - 2$. Fix any $o \in B \cap T \setminus (T \cap B \cap T \cap L)$. Let N_o be the plane spanned by L and o . If $\deg(N_o \cap (A \cup B)) \geq 2d + 2$, part (a) gives a contradiction. Hence we may assume $\deg(N_o \cap (A \cup B)) \leq 2d + 1$. First assume $h^1(N_o, \mathcal{I}_{N_o \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) = 0$. The residual sequence of N_o gives $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_{N_o}(A \cup B)}(d - 1)) > 0$. Hence there is a line T_o such that $\deg(T_o \cap \text{Res}_{N_o}(A \cup B)) \geq d + 1$. We may assume $\deg(T_o \cap (A \cup B)) = d + 1$ (e.g. by parts (a) and (b)). Since B is reduced, and $o \in B \cap N_o$, we have $o \notin T_o$. Since $N_o \supset L$, we have $T_o \neq L$. We get $\deg(A \cup B) \geq 3(d + 1) - 2$, absurd. Now assume $h^1(N_o, \mathcal{I}_{N_o \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) > 0$. Since $\deg(N_o \cap (A \cup B)) \leq 2d + 1$, there is a line $D_o \subset N_o$ such that $\deg(D_o \cap (A \cup B)) \geq d + 2$. Hence $D_o \neq L$ and $D_o \neq T$. The lines L , T and D_o give $\deg(A \cup B) > 2d + 3$, a contradiction. \square

Remark 8. Assume, for $m > 2$, that the 0-dimensional scheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ of Notation 2 has two connected components, $A_1, A_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^m$, both of degree 2 and that the lines $L_i := \langle A_i \rangle$, $i = 1, 2$, are disjoint. Thus $\dim(\langle L_1 \cup L_2 \rangle) = 3$. Set $Y_i := \nu_{m,d}(L_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, and $Y := Y_1 \cup Y_2$. Notice that $Y_1 \cap Y_2 = \emptyset$. Now let $Z \subset X_{m,d}$ be defined as in Notation 1 as a scheme that computes the $X_{m,d}$ -border rank of a point $P \in \langle Z \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{m,d}))$. By [23, Proposition 3.1], or [22, Subsection 3.2], $r(X_{m,d})(P) = r_{Y_1 \cup Y_2}(P)$. We proved in Proposition 2 that $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = 2d$ and that it may be computed by a set $S \subset Y$ such that $\sharp(S \cap Y_i) = d$, $i = 1, 2$. The set S may be found in the following way (here we just translate the proof of Proposition 2):

- Step 1. Set $P_2 := \langle \{P\} \cup Y_1 \rangle \cap \langle Y_2 \rangle$ and $P_1 := \langle \{P\} \cup Y_2 \rangle \cap \langle Y_1 \rangle$.
- Step 2. Find $S_i \subset Y_i$ computing the Y_i -rank of P_i (e.g. use Sylvester's algorithm [12], [6], [14] and [7]).
- Step 3. Set $S := S_1 \cup S_2$.

Proposition 10. *Assume $d \geq 3$. Let $A \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a degree 4 curvilinear 0-dimensional scheme with support on only one point and such that $\langle A \rangle = \mathbb{P}^3$. Then*

$$r_{X_{3,d}}(P) = 3d - 2$$

for all $P \in \langle \nu_{3,d}(A) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{m,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{3,d}))$.

Proof. Since A spans \mathbb{P}^3 , it is projectively equivalent to a connected degree 4 divisor of a smooth rational normal curve Y of \mathbb{P}^3 . Thus $r_{X_{3,d}}(P) \leq r_{\nu_{3,d}(Y)}(P) = 3d - 2$ ([12]). In order to obtain a contradiction we assume $r_{X_{3,d}}(P) \leq 3d - 3$.

Take $B \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\nu_{3,d}(B)$ computes $r_{X_{3,d}}(P)$. We have $\deg(A \cup B) = 4 + r_{X_{3,d}}(P) - \deg(A \cap B) \leq 3d + 1$. Lemma 2 gives $h^1(\mathbb{P}^m, \mathcal{I}_{A \cup B}(d)) > 0$. Hence $A \cup B$ is not in linearly general position (see [18, Theorem 3.2]). Thus there is a plane $M \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\deg(M \cap (A \cup B)) \geq 4$. Among all such planes we take one, say M_1 , such that $x_1 := \deg(M_1 \cap (A \cup B))$ is maximal. Set $E_1 := A \cup B$ and $E_2 := \text{Res}_{M_1}(E_1)$. Notice that $\deg(E_2) = \deg(E_1) - x_1$. Define inductively the planes $M_i \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, $i \geq 2$, the schemes E_{i+1} , $i \geq 2$, and the integers x_i , $i \geq 2$, by the condition that M_i is one of the planes such that $x_i := \deg(M_i \cap E_i)$ is maximal and then set $E_{i+1} := \text{Res}_{M_i}(E_i)$. We have $E_{i+1} \subseteq E_i$ (with strict inclusion if $E_i \neq \emptyset$) for all $i \geq 1$ and $E_i = \emptyset$ for all $i \gg 0$. For all integers t and $i \geq 1$ there is the residual exact sequence

$$(10) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{E_{i+1}}(t-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{E_i}(t) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{E_i \cap M_i, M_i}(t) \rightarrow 0$$

Let z be the minimal integer i such that $1 \leq i \leq d+1$ and $h^1(M_i, \mathcal{I}_{M_i \cap E_i}(d+1-i)) > 0$. Use at most $d+1$ times the exact sequences (10) to prove the existence of such an integer z . We now study the different possibilities that we have for the integer z just defined.

(a) Here we assume $z = 1$. Since $\nu_{3,d}(B)$ is linearly independent and $h^1(M_1, \mathcal{I}_{(A \cup B) \cap M_1}(d)) > 0$, we have $A_{\text{red}} \in M_1$. Since B is reduced, we get $\text{Res}_{M_1}(A) \cap \text{Res}_{M_1}(B) = \emptyset$. Since $P \notin \langle \nu_{3,d}(M_1) \rangle$, Lemma 5 gives $h^1(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{I}_{E_2}(d-1)) > 0$. Hence $x_2 \geq d+1$. Since by hypothesis $d \geq 3$, $x_2 \leq x_1$ and $x_1 + x_2 \leq 3d+1$, we have $x_2 \leq 2d-1$. Hence there is a line $R \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\deg(E_2 \cap R) \geq d+1$ ([6, Lemma 34]). Hence $x_1 \leq 2d$. Since $h^1(M_1, \mathcal{I}_{(A \cup B) \cap M_1}(d)) > 0$, [6, Lemma 34], gives the existence of a line $L \subset M_1$ such that $\deg(L \cap (A \cup B)) \geq d+2$. Since $\nu_{3,d}(B)$ is linearly independent, we get $A \cap L \neq \emptyset$. Since B is reduced, $\deg(A \cap T) \leq 2$ for any line $T \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ and $\deg(R \cap \text{Res}_{M_1}(A \cup B)) \geq 3$, we have $R \not\subseteq M_1$ and in particular $R \neq L$. First assume $R \cap L \neq \emptyset$. Since $\deg((A \cup B) \cap \langle L \cup R \rangle) \geq 2d+1$, we have $x_1 \geq 2d+1$. Hence $x_2 \leq d$, a contradiction. Now assume $L \cap R = \emptyset$. In particular we have $A_{\text{red}} \notin R$. Hence $\sharp(R \cap B) \geq d+1$. Since $\nu_{3,d}(B)$ is linearly independent, we have $\sharp(R \cap B) = d+1$. Fix any $Q \in R \cap B$. Let $H \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be the plane spanned by L and by Q . Since $A_{\text{red}} \in L$ and B is reduced, we have $\text{Res}_H(A) \cap \text{Res}_H(B) = \emptyset$. Lemma 5 gives $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_H(A \cup B)}(d-1)) > 0$. Since $\deg((A \cup B) \cap H) \geq d+3$, we have $\deg(\text{Res}_H(A \cup B)) \leq 2d-2 \leq 2(d-1)+1$. Hence there is a line $R' \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\deg(R' \cap (\text{Res}_H(A \cup B))) \geq d+1$. Since $L \subset H$ and B is reduced, we have $R' \neq L$. Since $\deg((A \cup B) \cap R) = d+1$ and H contains one of the points of R , we have $R' \neq R$. If $R' \cap L \neq \emptyset$, using the plane $\langle L \cup R' \rangle$ we get $x_1 \geq 2d+1$ and $x_2 \geq d+1$, absurd. If $R' \cap L = \emptyset$, then $\deg(A \cup B) \geq d+2+2d+1$, a contradiction.

(b) From now on we assume $z > 1$. Since $h^1(M_z, \mathcal{I}_{M_z \cap E_z}(d+1-z)) > 0$, we have $x_z := \deg(M_z \cap E_z) \geq d+3-z$. Since the function $z \mapsto x_z$ is non-increasing, we get $x_i \geq d+3-z$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, z+1\}$. Since $\deg(A \cup B) \geq z(d+3-z)$, we get $3d+1 \geq z(d+3-z)$. Hence either $z \in \{2, 3\}$ or $z \geq d$ (this statement is trivially true if $d = 3, 4$).

(c) Assume $z = d$. The condition $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{M_d \cap E_d}(1)) > 0$ says that either $M_d \cap E_d$ contains a scheme of length ≥ 3 contained in a line R or $x_d \geq 4$. If $x_d \geq 4$, then we get $x_1 + \dots + x_d \geq 4d$, that is a contradiction. Hence we may assume $x_1 = 4$, $x_i = 3$ for $2 \leq i \leq d$ and $x_{d+1} = 0$. Since $x_2 = 3$, the maximality of the integer x_2 gives that E_2 is in linearly general position. Since

$\deg(E_2) = \deg(E_1) - x_4 \leq 3(d-1) + 1$ and E_2 is in linearly general position, then $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{E_2}(d-1)) = 0$. Since $z > 1$, $h^1(M_1, \mathcal{I}_{E_1 \cap M_1}(d)) = 0$. Hence (10) with $i = 1$ and $t = d$ gives a contradiction.

(d) Assume $z = d + 1$. The condition $h^1(M_i, \mathcal{I}_{M_z \cap E_z}) > 0$ only says $x_{d+1} \geq 2$. Taking the first integer $y \leq d$ such that $x_y \leq 3$ and E_y is not collinear, we get a contradiction as above.

(e) Assume $z = 2$. Since $3d + 1 \geq x_1 + x_2 \geq 2x_2$, we get $x_2 \leq 2(d-1) + 1$. By [6, Lemma 34], there is a line $R \subset M_2$ such that $\deg(\text{Res}_{M_1}(A \cup B) \cap R) \geq d + 1$. Hence $x_2 \geq d + 1$. Since $x_2 \geq d + 1$, we have $x_1 \leq 2d$. Since $\text{Res}_{M_1}(B) \cap R \neq \emptyset$ and B is reduced, we have $R \not\subset M_1$. Since $z > 1$ and $R \subset M_1$, we get $\deg((A \cup B) \cap R) = d + 1$. Let H be a plane containing R and such that $e_1 := \deg((A \cup B) \cap H)$ is maximal. Since $A \cup B$ spans \mathbb{P}^3 we have $e_1 \geq d + 2$. First assume $h^1(H, \mathcal{I}_{H \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) > 0$. Since $e_1 \leq z_1 \leq 2d$, [6, Lemma 34], gives the existence of a line $L \subset H$ such that $\deg(L \cap (A \cup B)) \geq d + 2$. Since $\deg(R \cap (A \cup B)) = d + 1$, we have $L \neq R$. Since the scheme $L \cup R$ has degree 1 and $L \cup R \subset H$, we get $e_1 \geq (d + 2) + (d + 1) - 1$. Hence $z_1 > 2d$, absurd. Now assume $h^1(H, \mathcal{I}_{H \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) = 0$. The residual exact sequence (9) gives $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_H(A \cup B)}(d-1)) > 0$. We have $\deg(\text{Res}_H(A \cup B)) = \deg(A \cup B) - e_1 \leq 2d - 1$. Hence there is a line $D \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\deg(\text{Res}_H(A \cup B) \cap D) \geq d + 1$. Since B is reduced and $\text{Res}_H(B) \cap D \neq \emptyset$, we have $D \not\subset H$ and in particular $D \neq R$. For any $o \in \text{Res}_H(B) \cap D$ set $N_o := \langle R \cup \{o\} \rangle$. Since $R \subset H$ and $o \notin H$, we have $o \notin R$. Hence N_o is a plane. We have $\deg(N_o \cap (A \cup B)) \geq d + 2$. If $h^1(N_o, \mathcal{I}_{N_o \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) > 0$, then as above we get a contradiction. Hence we may assume $h^1(N_o, \mathcal{I}_{N_o \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) = 0$. A residual exact sequence gives $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_{N_o}(A \cup B)}(d-1)) > 0$. Since $\deg(\text{Res}_{N_o}(A \cup B)) \leq 2d - 1$, [6, Lemma 34], gives the existence of a line $L_o \subset N_o$ such that $\deg(\text{Res}_{N_o}(A \cup B) \cap L_o) \geq d + 1$. We have $N_o \cap N_{o'} = R$ for all $o' \notin N_o$. Set $\alpha := \sharp(B \cap R)$. Since $\deg(A \cap T) \leq 2$ for all lines T , we have $\alpha \geq d - 1$. We get $\deg(A \cup B) \geq \deg((A \cup B) \cap R) + \alpha d \geq d + 1 + (d - 1)d$, absurd.

(f) Assume $z = 3$. Since $x_1 \geq x_2 \geq x_3 \geq d$, we get $x_2 = x_3 = d$, $x_1 \leq d + 1$ and the existence of a line $R \subset M_3$ such that $E_3 \cap M_3 \subset R$. Since M_3 is a plane for which $\deg(E_3 \cap M_3)$ is maximal, while there is a pencil of planes containing R , we have $E_3 \subset M_3$ and $E_4 = \emptyset$. Now instead of M_2 we take a plane M'_2 containing R and at least another point of $B \setminus B \cap M_1$. Since $\deg(M'_2 \cap E_2) \geq d + 1$, we have $x_2 \geq d + 1$, a contradiction.

Therefore we may conclude that $r_{X_{3,d}}(P) = 3d - 2$. \square

Remark 9. Fix $P \in \sigma_4(X_{m,d}) \setminus \sigma_3(X_{m,d})$, $m \geq 3$ and $d \geq 3$, for which $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ and hence $Z \subset X_{m,d}$ are as in Proposition 10. Here we want to describe and produce algorithmically several sets of points $S \subset X_{m,d}$ computing $r_{X_{m,d}}(P)$.

Fix any 3-dimensional linear subspace M of \mathbb{P}^m containing A and any smooth rational normal curve T of M such that $A \subset T$. Set $Y := \nu_{m,d}(T)$. Thus Y is a degree $3d$ rational normal curve in its linear span. Since $Z \subset Y$, we have $P \in \langle Y \rangle$. Since $\deg(Z) = 4$ and Z is contained in a rational normal curve, we have $r_Y(P) = 3d - 2$ (see [12] or [22, Theorem 4.1]). Hence $r_Y(P) = r_{X_{m,d}}(P)$. Hence any $S \subset Y$ computing $r_Y(P)$ computes $r_{X_{m,d}}(P)$. Sylvester's algorithm produces one such set S (see [12], [6], [14], [7]).

Lemma 9. Fix $O \in \mathbb{P}^3$. Let A be a degree 4 0-dimensional scheme such that $\deg(A) = 4$, $A_{\text{red}} = O$, $\langle A \rangle = \mathbb{P}^3$ and A is not curvilinear. Then A is the first infinitesimal neighborhood of O in \mathbb{P}^3 and $\langle \nu_{3,d}(A) \rangle \subset \sigma_2(X_{3,d})$.

Proof. Since A is not curvilinear and $\deg(A) = \dim(\langle A \rangle) + 1$, A is not as in case III of [18, Theorem 1.3]. Hence [18, Theorem 1.3], gives that A is the first infinitesimal neighborhood of O in \mathbb{P}^3 . Since A is the first infinitesimal neighborhood of O in \mathbb{P}^3 , every point of $\langle \nu_{3,d}(A) \rangle$ is contained in the tangent developable of $X_{3,d}$ and hence in $\sigma_2(X_{3,d})$. \square

Proposition 11. *Let $A_1 \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a degree 3 non-reduced 0-dimensional scheme contained in a smooth conic. Let $A = A_1 \sqcup \{O\}$ with $O \in \mathbb{P}^3$ a simple point such that $\langle A \rangle = \mathbb{P}^3$. Then*

$$r_{X_{3,d}}(P) = 2d$$

for every $P \in \langle \nu_{3,d}(A) \rangle \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X_{3,d}) \cup \sigma_3(X_{3,d}))$.

Proof. Assume $r_{X_{3,d}}(P) \leq 2d - 1$ and take $B \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\nu_{3,d}(B)$ computes $r_{X_{3,d}}(P)$. Set $Q := (A_1)_{red}$. We may repeat verbatim the proof of Proposition 9, except the last part of step (b): the case $\text{Res}_M(A) \cap \text{Res}_M(B) \neq \emptyset$, i.e. $B \setminus B \cap M$ contains at least one of the points O, Q . We may also assume $\deg(M \cap (A \cup B)) \leq 2d + 1$ and $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)}(d - 1)) = 0$. Since $\deg(B \cap L) \leq d + 1$, we have $Q \in L$. Hence $Q \in M$ and $Q \notin \text{Res}_M(B)$ even if $Q \in B$. Hence we may assume $O \notin M$ and $O \in B$. Set $B_1 := B \setminus \{O\}$. Notice that $(B_1 \setminus B_1 \cap L) \cap A_1 = \emptyset$. We have $h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_L(\text{Res}_L((A \cup B) \cap M))}(d - 1)) = 0$. Hence $h^1(M, \mathcal{I}_{M \cap (A \cup B)}(d)) = h^1(L, \mathcal{I}_{L \cap (A \cup B)}(d))$. Since $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{\text{Res}_M(A \cup B)}(d - 1)) = 0$, we get $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{A \cup B}(d)) = h^1(L, \mathcal{I}_{L \cap (A \cup B)}(d))$. Since $L \cap A = L \cap A_1$ and $B \cap L = B \cap L_1$, we also get $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{A_1 \cup B_1}(d)) = h^1(L, \mathcal{I}_{L \cap (A_1 \cup B_1)}(d))$. Since $(B_1 \setminus B_1 \cap L) \cap A_1 = \emptyset$, as in the first proof of lemma 5 we get $\langle \nu_{3,d}(A_1) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_d(B_1) \rangle = \langle \nu_{3,d}(A_1 \cap L) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_d(B_1 \cap L) \rangle$. Since $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{A \cup B}(d)) = h^1(\mathcal{I}_{A_1 \cup B_1}(d))$, Grassmann's formula gives that $\langle \nu_{3,d}(A) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_d(B) \rangle$ is spanned by its subspaces $\langle \nu_{3,d}(A_1) \rangle \cap \langle \nu_d(B_1) \rangle$ and $\nu_{3,d}(O)$. Since $\deg(A_1 \cap L) \leq 2$, we get $P \in \sigma_3(X_{3,d})$, a contradiction. \square

5. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREM

Remark 10. Fix a degree 4 0-dimensional scheme $A \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ and set $s := \dim(\langle A \rangle)$. We have $s \leq \min\{m, 3\}$. Set $W := \nu_{m,d}(\langle A \rangle)$. Hence W is projectively equivalent to $X_{s,d}$. Fix any $P \in \langle \nu_{m,d}(A) \rangle$. We have $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = r_W(P)$ ([23, Proposition 3.1]) and any $S \subset X_{m,d}$ computing $r_{X_{m,d}}(P)$ is contained in W (see [10, Theorem 2.1], for a generalization to the non-symmetric case). Hence not only to prove Theorem 1 it is sufficient to do the case $m \leq 3$, but any way of producing a set computing $r_{X_{m,d}}(P)$ must work (implicitly or explicitly) inside $\langle A \rangle$.

Proof of Theorem 1. We want to classify the X -rank of a point $P \in \sigma_4(X) \setminus \sigma_3(X)$ where X is the Veronese embedding of \mathbb{P}^m into \mathbb{P}^n with $n = \binom{m+d}{d}$.

Now $\sigma_4(X) \setminus \sigma_3(X)$ can be split into two components:

$$\sigma_4^0(X) \setminus \sigma_3(X) = \{P \in \sigma_4(X) \mid r_X(P) = 4\}$$

(the set $\sigma_4^0(X)$ is defined in (6)) and

$$\sigma_4(X) \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X) \cup \sigma_3(X)) = \{P \in \sigma_4(X) \mid r_X(P) > 4\}.$$

We have obviously to study only the X -rank of points $P \in \sigma_4(X) \setminus (\sigma_4^0(X) \cup \sigma_3(X))$. In order to do that, as already showed in Section 1, we have to study the X -rank of points belonging to the span of a degree 4 0-dimensional non-reduced smoothable and Gorenstein sub-scheme $Z \subset X$ computing the X -border rank of such a point $P \in \sigma_4(X) \setminus (\sigma_3(X) \cup \sigma_4^0(X))$ (as in Notation 1).

By Remark 10 we may restrict our attention to the case $m \leq 3$. Therefore we study separately the cases $m = 1, 2, 3$ (we will do them in the following items (I), (II) and (III) respectively).

(I) Assume $m = 1$. In this case $Z = \nu_{m,d}(A)$ for A contained in a line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^m$, hence $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = r_{\nu_{m,d}(L)}(P) = d - 2$ (for [12], [6], [14], [7] or [22, Theorem 4.1]).

This case (I) proves that the component $\sigma_{4,d-2}(X_{m,d})$ has to appear in all cases of the statement of the Theorem where $d - 2 \geq 4$ (ie. cases (a), (e) and (i) of Theorem 1; moreover, for the case (a) there are no other cases to consider).

(II) **Assume $m = 2$.** The scheme A now is a degree 4 0-dimensional scheme that is contained in a plane but not in a line (otherwise we are again in case (I)), hence it can intersect at least one line in degree 3 or it does not exist any line that intersects A in degree 3.

(III) If $\deg(A \cap L) = 3$ for at least one line $L \subset \mathbb{P}^m$ then we distinguish the following cases:

(III.1) If $\text{Res}_L(A) \notin L$ then $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = d$ by Proposition 3.

(III.2) If $\text{Res}_L(A) \in L$ then we study the cardinality of the support of the scheme A .

(III.2.1) If $\#(\text{Supp}(A)) = 1$, then $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$ by Proposition 4 (case A not curvilinear) and Lemma 7 (case A curvilinear).

(III.2.2) If $\#(\text{Supp}(A)) = 2$, then either A is the union of two non-reduced 0-dimensional schemes both of degree 2 or A is the union of a simple point O and a first infinitesimal neighborhood of another point $Q \in \mathbb{P}^2$. In the first case $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$ by Lemma 6, in the second case we have that $P \in \langle O, T_{\nu_{2,d}(Q)}X \rangle$, but since $T_Q X \subset \sigma_2(X)$, then $P \in \sigma_3(X_{m,d})$.

(III.2.3) If $\#(\text{Supp}(A)) = 3$, then $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = d + 2$ by Proposition 5 (if $d \geq 4$).

(II2) Now assume that $\deg(A \cup L) < 3$ for all lines L 's contained in \mathbb{P}^m and $\dim(\langle A \rangle) = 2$.

(II2.1) If the generic conic through A is smooth, then, by Proposition 6, $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$, except if $\#(A_{\text{red}}) = 3$; in the latter case $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = d + 2$ by Proposition 7 (if $d \geq 4$).

(II2.2) If the generic conic through A is not smooth, then $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = 2d - 2$ by Lemma 8 and Proposition 8.

This case (II) proves that the components $\sigma_{4,d}(X_{m,d})$ and $\sigma_{4,d+2}(X_{m,d})$ have to appear in all cases of the statement of the Theorem where $d \geq 4$ and $m \geq 2$; the component $\sigma_{4,2d-2}(X_{m,d})$ has to appear in all cases where $2d - 2 \geq 4$ and $m \geq 2$. This completes the proofs of the cases (c), (d) and (e) of the statement of Theorem 1. Observe that the case (b) is covered by [6, Theorem 40].

(III) **Assume $m = 3$.**

(III1) If $\#(\text{Supp}(A)) = 1$ we may assume that A is not the first infinitesimal neighborhood of a point $Q \in \mathbb{P}^3$, otherwise $P \in \sigma_2(\nu_{m,d}(\langle A \rangle)) \subset \sigma_2(X_{m,d})$. Remark 9 and Proposition 10 give $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = 3d - 2$.

(III2) If $\#(\text{Supp}(A)) = 2$ we may have the following cases.

(III2.1) The scheme A is the union of a simple point O and a degree 3 0-dimensional scheme A' supported on a point $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ such that $\dim(\langle A' \rangle) = 2$ and $\langle \nu_{3,d}(A') \rangle \subset T_{\nu_{3,d}(Q)}X$. Therefore $P \in \langle O, T_{\nu_{3,d}(Q)}X \rangle \subset \langle O, \sigma_2(X) \rangle \subset \sigma_3(X)$.

(III2.2) The scheme A is the union of two non-reduced 0-dimensional schemes both of degree 2. Since $\langle A \rangle = \mathbb{P}^3$ we are in the case of Proposition 9 where we get that $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = 2d$.

(III2.3) The scheme A is the union of a simple point and of a degree 3 curvilinear 0-dimensional scheme supported on one point. Proposition 11 gives us that $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = 2d$.

(III3) If $\#(\text{Supp}(A)) = 3$ then A can only be the union of two simple points and a degree 2 non-reduced scheme. By Remark 4 we have that $r_{X_{m,d}}(P) = d + 2$.

This proves that the components $\sigma_{4,3d-2}(X_{m,d})$ and $\sigma_{4,2d}(X_{m,d})$ have to appear in all cases of the statement of the Theorem where $d \geq 3$ and $m \geq 3$. This completes the proof of the cases (f), (g), (h) and (i) of the statement of Theorem 1.

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